the most beautiful and elegant lady in all the Turkish Empire. This lady has borne Mehemet Murad several children, and it is said that he has devoted much care and attention to their education. He is said to be a fanatic, but rather disposed to be liberal in his views.

ST. NICHOLAS.

One of the most charming features of a summer in New York is its delightfully-refreshing breeze, which makes it comfortable day and night. This, with the splendid hotel accommodations that are to be had at the famous St. Nicholas, gives it a just claim to be truely considered the most delightful of summer resorts.

DEATHS.

MURRAY—At the residence of her parents, 534 North Franklin-st, on Saturday evening at 6 p. m., Minnie J. Murray, aged 20 years.

Funeral on Monday at 1 o'clock from the Church of the Immaculate Conception, by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

ARNOLD—At Waukegan, June 3, of diphtheria, Belle J. Arnold, only daughter of W. H. and E. F. Arnold, aged 13 years and 11 months.

Funeral at residence, Waukegan, Monday, June 5, at 3 p. m. Friends of family invited.

NEAMES—June 3, Ethel, youngest child of John C. and Virginia Neames, aged 16 months.

Funeral Monday, June 5, from 569 West Adams street, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Albany (N. Y.) papers copy.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

FURST & BRADLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY—Plows, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Sulky Hay Rakes, and R. R. Scrapers. 57 to 63 North Desplaines-st.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Tuesday, June 6, 1876.

Extensive Auction Trade Sale of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS

Among the special features for our next regular sale we beg to note the following:

A large and well-assorted stock of Custom-made

CLOTHING

in Men's and Boys' wear, the sizes, quality, and workmanship of which we guarantee first-class.

An extensive line of HATS and CAPS, including every variety of Men's and Boys' Fine Straw Hats in the Latest Styles. Fine Wool and Fur Hats, etc.

A new and complete line of TABLE CUTLERY, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Shears, etc., and a fine display of Plated Goods in Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc. Also, Hardware, Saws, Hammers, etc.

Large line Linens, including Table-Cloths, Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Crash, etc.

A miscellaneous stock, comprising Fancy Cassimeres, Shirtings, Cottonades, Jeans, Kid Gloves in great variety, Hosiery, Gent's Neck Wear, Suspenders, Overalls, Overshirts, Dress Shirts, Underwear, Umbrellas, Lace Shawls, Ladies' Underwear, Aprons, etc.; Brushes, Belts, Wallets, Fans, Laces, Toilet Soaps, Extracts, Pins, etc.

A RETAILER'S STOCK,

slightly damaged, will also be closed.

Sale at 9:30 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Carpets.

The attention of the Trade is invited to our Trade Sales of Carpets, held every Tuesday.

On Tuesday, June 6, we shall close out 76 Rolls Ingrains, Hemps, &c.

Sale at 1 o'clock p. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Extra Fine Display of

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Will be made at our Auction Sale of Wednesday June 7, and the goods MUST GO.

G. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, June 8, at 9:30 o'clock, we shall offer extra inducements to purchasers in Parlor and Chamber Sets in every style, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Springs, Rocking-Chairs, Hall Trees, What-Nots, Show-Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Baby Carriages, Oilcloth Carpets, Refrigerators, Ice-Chests, etc. At 11 o'clock, Carriages, Buggies, and Harnesses.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

VALUABLE

Modern Oil Paintings

AT

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE,

AT OUR SALESROOMS,

84 & 86 Randolph-st.,

COMMENCING

Monday Morning, June 5, at 10 o'clk,

Afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, AT SAME HOURS.

Positively to close, without limit or reserve, a catalogue of

96 Choice Works of Art

By distinguished American and Foreign Artists.

Every Picture elegantly mounted in a

Fine Gold Gilt Frame,

Which in all cases will be sold with the Painting. This is, without any exception, the finest collection of Oil Paintings the Chicago public have had an opportunity of buying at

Unreserved Auction Sale,

And well worthy the attention of art buyers.

The sale commences Monday morning. Pictures on exhibition morning of sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

GREAT CATALOGUE SALE OF

$20,000 WORTH

Of Unredeemed Pledges

Consisting of a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Double-Barreled Breech-Loading Guns, Revolvers, Opera and Field Glasses, Clocks, Diamond, Emerald, Sapphire, Cameo, and Coral Jewelry, Solid Gold Chains and Jewelry, Solid Sterling Silver and Plated Ware, &c., &c., the same having been deposited with Mr. A. Goldsmid, Pawnbroker, 90 East Madison-st., as collateral security, and will be sold at auction, to pay advances and charges, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., on TUESDAY, June 6, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Regular Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Parasols, Straw Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 8, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

OF

Household Furniture, Carpets,

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

Also, 100 Black Walnut Centre-Tables. At salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., Saturday, June 10, 9:30 o'clock a. m.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.

2,000 CASES OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, at 9:30 o'clock. Also 500 DOZEN COLORED SHOES.

No Reserve on Sample-Cases.

Auction sale of Chromos, Mirrors, &c., on Monday evening, June 5, at Mrs. J. Baty's Picture Frame Establishment, 708 West Lake-st., commencing at 7:30 o'clock p. m.

J. B. CHAMBERS & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 30. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1876. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

GRENADINES.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Are offering this week great inducements in

BLACK AND COLORED GRENADINES,

Of our own importation,

100 pcs Black Grenadines

two yds wide at $1 and $1.25.

200 pieces Black Grenadines, two yds wide, extra heavy mesh, and warranted all wool, at $1.50, $2, $2.50, and $3, fully 40 per cent under value.

Three cases 3-4 Iron-Frame Grenadines at 30 and 35 cts, superior to anything we sold last year at 50 cts and 60 cts.

150 pieces Black Grenadine only 15c, worth 40c.

Special attention is directed to our elegant assortment of Plaid, Brocaded and Striped Grenadines in Silk and Silk and Wool.

Fifty pieces Silk and Wool Mexican Grenadines in Navy Blue, Bottle Green, Seal Brown and Plum at $1.15, cost $1.75 to import, the best bargain we have offered yet.

1,000 PIECES

OF THE

GOLD MEDAL BRAND

Black All-Wool French Cashmere,

COMMENCING AT

65c for 40 inch, and 85c for 48-inch.

GOODS SENT C. O. D. SUBJECT TO EXAMINATION.

121 & 123 State-st.

BRANCH,

Twenty-second-st. & Michigan-av.

TO RENT.

Desirable Offices TO RENT

IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF

WILLIAM C. DOW,

Room 10, Tribune Building.

HOTELS.

GREAT CENTRAL HOTEL,

ON THE

EUROPEAN PLAN.

Room—75c to $1.50 per day. Rooms by the week at reduced rates.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.—The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth (G. B.) for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 43, North River, as follows: FRANCE, Trudelle, Saturday, June 10; *PEREIRE, Daure, Saturday, June 17; ST. GERMAIN, Reculaux, Saturday, June 24.

Price of Passage in gold (including wine): First cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation; second, $72; third cabin, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodations, including wine, bedding, and utensils, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DeBEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y. W. F. WHITE, No. 67 Clark-st., corner Randolph, Agent for Chicago.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

SOMERSET, Western..................Wednesday, June 7.
ARAGON, Symons........................Saturday, June 24

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

White Star Mail Line.

To and from Europe and America. Rates as low as by any other first-class Line. Office, 120 East Randolph-st., Chicago. ALFRED LAGERGREN, General Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing three times a week to and from British Ports. Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEMENTS.

VISITORS TO PHILADELPHIA—ACCOMMODATIONS for 5,000. Can see rooms before paying for them. No charge by agency, except for porterage. Keep checks. Baggage promptly delivered. CENTENNIAL LODGING AND BOARDING AGENCY, 717 Sansom-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

CENTENNIAL LODGING-ROOMS—ACCOMMODATION for gentlemen lodgers in newly fitted-up private house. Apply at A. LUTZ'S furniture warerooms, 121 South Eleventh-st., Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

S. H. SOUTHWICK,

Fire Insurance Agent,

177 LaSalle-st.

HAS ADDED TO HIS LIST

COLUMBIA

FIRE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.

RAILROADS.

Lightning Strikes,

And Liable to Strike Again.

THE OLD RELIABLE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Boston	$17.00
New York	16.00
Philadelphia	14.40
Baltimore	14.00
Washington	14.00

Passengers holding tickets by this route can stop over at any point desirable.

For full information call at the Company's Office, Palmer House; Grand Pacific Hotel, 83 Clark-st., and in Depot, Exposition Building, foot Monroe-st.

THOS. P. BARRY, West. Pass. Agent. L. M. COLE, Gen. Ticket Agent.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago Mortgage Loan & Trust Co.

(INCORPORATED).

121 & 123 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Loans negotiated with dispatch on Real Estate in Chicago, and improved suburbs, at lowest current rates.

S. CORNING JUDD, President.
E. P. HOLLISTER, Gen'l Manager.
HENRY J. GOODRICH, Secretary.

Mercantile Trust Co. of New York.

Money to loan on improved Chicago real estate, and on good farm property in this vicinity.

JAMES J. HOYT, Gen'l Manager,
108 Dearborn-st.

7 PER CENT.

We offer $100,000 on business property at SEVEN, in large loans; $2,000 at 8; $1,000, $1,200, and $2,300 at 9.

SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Discount on City Taxes.

THE SAFEST INVESTMENT FOR YOUR MONEY IS IN YOUR OWN TAXES, especially when you can get a HANDSOME DISCOUNT. The City of Chicago will, at any time before June 1, 1876, borrow from persons owing City Real Estate Taxes for the year 1875 the amount of such taxes, allowing two (2) per cent discount, and after June 1, and prior to July 1, 1876, allowing one and one half (1½) per cent discount, and will issue vouchers therefor which may be used at once, or held until the owner is prepared to pay his other taxes.

By order of the Mayor and Finance Committee.

Apply to S. S. HAYES, Comptroller, Room 3, City Hall.

NOTICE.

Notwithstanding yesterday's fire, the new Dry Goods Store, 284 and 286 West Madison-st., will be open for business as usual. All orders will receive prompt attention, as heretofore.

GOLD MINING.

The undersigned desires to arrange with one or more capitalists for working valuable gold property in North Carolina and Georgia, by the California Hydraulic process, and in connection with Stamp Mills. No intermediate parties will be treated with.

H. C. FREEMAN, Civil and Mining Engineer, Alto Pass, Union Co., Ill.

SIGNS.

Wire Signs and Banners; bottom figures. Also Glass Insurance Signs.

L. S. GROUT, 126 Fifth-av.

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.



At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

FOR SALE.

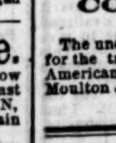
Dry Wagon Axles

FOR SALE. 1,000 Sets Hickory Axles, seasoned four years under cover. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

FLAG POLES

For our great Centennial Celebration of the 4th July, ready made and to order. Circus Poles made on the shortest notice. Leave orders with Gilbert Hubbard & Co., South Water-st. White Ash Poles of all Sorts always on hand.

OIL TANKS.



WILSON & EVENDEN,

OIL TANKS

AND SHIPPING CANS,

47 & 49 West Lake Street.

CHICAGO.

☞ SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1876.

The undersigned have entered into copartnership for the transaction of business in Foreign and American Salt, under firm name of Francis D. Moulton & Co. Office, 105 Water-st., New York.

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.
WILLIAM A. HAZARD.

WATER CURE.

KENOSHA WATER CURE,

KENOSHA, Wis. Recently enlarged and improved. Fine lake view and good boating. Summers remarkably cool, and climate delightful. Chronic Diseases; Diseases of Nervous System. For circulars, terms, etc., address N. A. PENNOYER, M. D., Physician, or E. PENNOYER, Proprietor.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

LLAMA

Lace Shawls and Sacques cleaned and dyed in a superior style. AUG. SCHWARZ,

190 So. Clark, 158 Illinois, and 265 W. Madison-sts.

BRISTOW.

Demonstration of His Strength in the City of Chicago.

McCormick's Hall Crowded Last Night with His Admirers.

A Bristow Club with 3,500 Members Organized.

Bristow, Wheeler, and Reform, Their Battle-Cry.

Stirring Speeches by E. C. Larned, Robert Collyer, and Others.

Bristow's Private and Public Life Reviewed.

What One of His Neighbors Told Robert Collyer.

A Warning that Must Be Heeded by Machine Politicians.

BRISTOW IN CHICAGO.

THE MEETING IN M'CORMICK HALL LAST EVENING

was of a character rarely seen in any city. It was a gathering of men to express themselves in favor of the nomination of Benjamin Helem Bristow for President at Cincinnati, and it was a meeting of magnitude sufficient to put machine politicians to thinking. The sentiments uttered, and the manner in which they were received, showed emphatically that a man was wanted for President whose name will be sufficient and a satisfactory guarantee of an honest administration, whose record will be his platform, and that the people were ripe for just such a movement.

THE 2,500 PERSONS PRESENT

formed a body of representatives from all classes of society. The laboring interest was largely represented, showing that an honest man only will be the choice of the masses for President. That they will only vote for men whose records are clear. They will throw overboard any man whose transactions while in public life were of a questionable, if not to say of a dishonest, character.

Upon the platform were seated Messrs. E. C. Larned, A. M. Pence, William Vocke, Kirk Hawes, H. W. Jackson, H. H. Anderson, Gen. Hotchkiss, Dr. Charles V. Dyer, R. M. Johnson, A. J. Galloway, the Hon. I. N. Arnold, James L. High, A. M. Wright, Eugene Cary, Otto Pelzer, F. Bauman, Horace White, the Rev. Robert Collyer, Charles J. Sundell, and others.

The meeting in every sense of the word was as great a success as anticipated in point of numbers, and did not lack in

EARNESTNESS AND ENTHUSIASM.

It was a clear index of the popular and growing feeling in favor of drawing away from the leadership of machine politicians, and to vote only for men of honesty, and known to be of strict integrity in public as well as private life. It showed further that the cry of Reform now going on over the country meant earnestness of purpose, and a determination to have a higher standard of morality in public life. The applause which the strong speech of Mr. Larned received showed how popular the cry of Reform is, and how it touched the popular heart. Another thing was noticeable in this gathering was an

ABSENCE OF PROFESSIONAL POLITICIANS—

that is, office-seekers, men who are always in search of a living without work, at the people's expense. These were conspicuous by their absence. The people expressed their views at this meeting in favor of honesty and sound financial principles. The enthusiasm of the audience when the names of Messrs. Bristow, Wheeler of New York (for Vice-President), and Mr. Schurz, was almost boundless, and was made the occasion for the most vociferous applause. The number of Germans present was noticeably large. This class of our citizens showed by their attendance that they were not behindhand in this great movement in behalf of honest national government. Taken in all, the mass-meeting was a strong expression of the people of Chicago in behalf of

BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW FOR PRESIDENT.

It was a voice of the people that our delegates to Cincinnati cannot afford to ignore. It shows them, if they have eyes to see and ears to hear, that the public want no man for the highest office in their gift whose campaign will be one of explanation, but they will support men whose public and private characters are beyond cavil and reproach.

ORGANIZATION.

The meeting was called to order by the President, the Hon. E. C. Larned, who said that, as the President of the Bristow Club under whose auspices the meeting was organized, it was his duty to call the meeting to order, and it was in charge of the meeting to name some persons to the offices of Vice-President and Secretary.

Mr. H. W. Jackson nominated Messrs. Kirk, Hawes and John Anderson to the respective offices, and they were unanimously elected.

Mr. Anderson then put in nomination the following named gentlemen as

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

R. P. Derrickson,	Thomas Dent.
C. F. Hotchkiss,	N. K. Fairbank,
L. C. Huck,	Dr. E. Ingalls,
H. F. Eames,	C. R. Corbin,
John B. Drake,	Thomas Howard,
Lewis H. Davis,	F. D. Gray,
C. B. King,	John G. Shortall,
H. C. Ranney,	Samuel B. Chase,
Peter Schuttler,	John C. Haines,
Axel Silversparre,	James E. Otis,
P. L. Hawkinson,	Adolph Moses,
Charles Sundell,	Samuel Bliss,
J. M. W. Jones,	Julius Rosenthal,
S. S. Greeley,	James A. Kirk,
Gen. George W. Smith,	Otto Peltzer,
Prof. David Swing,	George P. Hansen,
Julian S. Rumsey,	Murry Nelson,
George Schneider,	Dr. F. Mahla,
George Sturges,	George E. Adams,
Daniel Scully,	Edwin Walker,
C. V. Dyer,	O. L. Coe,
H. H. Anderson,	Robert E. Jenkins,
Elias Greenebaum,	Jacob Rosenberg,
Henry J. Willing,	W. H. Swift,
Gen. J. L. Thompson,	T. W. Harvey,
L. C. Paine Freer,	E. G. Keith,
Benj. Schoenemann,	C. P. Kellogg,
A. J. Galloway,	Jacob Gross,
Rev. A. Mitchell, D. D.,	Jacob Boser,
John B. Lyon.	

E. C. LARNED.

A BRISTOW CLUB NUMBERING 3,500 MEMBERS ORGANIZED.

The Hon. E. E. C. Larned then spoke as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: This is a meeting of Republicans, called for the purpose of using what means and influence we can to promote the nomination at Cincinnati, by the Republicans, of Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky. [Applause]. When I tell you, gentlemen, that the Bristow Club was first organized last Friday evening, and that now, on Monday evening, we are able to report to you that 3,500 persons, including our ablest merchants, professional men, and citizens of the highest character and respectability have become members of it, I think you will all agree with me in thinking that the movement in favor of Gen. Bristow is one that is deeply fixed in the minds of the public. [Applause.] Now, gentleman, it is all-important that the Republicans should succeed in the next Presidential campaign. We all of us feel that it would be a calamity to have the Government of this part of the country go into the hands of the Democratic party, as it has developed its policy, its aims, and its principles during the last session of Congress, and we are intensely anxious that the Republican party should succeed in the next Presidential election. But, gentlemen, what we want to succeed is

RIGHT IDEAS AND RIGHT PRINCIPLES.

A success which is obtained by the sacrifice of these would be no success at all. It is in vain for the Republican party to suppose that it can succeed if it has only to hoist the Republican standard and put in any name, and that is going to carry. They will make a fatal mistake if they adopt any such policy, or come to any such conclusion as that, for there never was a time when party ties hung so loosely as they do to-day, and when the people of this country felt more deeply that they supported no principles or ideas but those which they felt they could respect. Now, I think it will be advantageous to the public mind, not only of our section, but all over the country, to

PONDER OVER THE FACTS

in connection with our last city election, because I take it we people of Chicago are but a sample of the people all over the country in our character, feelings, aims, and associations at this time. Now, what happened at the last election in the City of Chicago? The Republican party put up its ticket. It put a man on that ticket by the name of Clark Lipe for City Treasurer. The Democratic party put up its ticket, and put a man on its ticket by the name of Clinton Briggs. The Republican ticket was elected by 5,000 majority,—the man who was selected as candidate for City Treasurer was defeated by 5,000 majority. This was a striking indication that the people did not bind themselves to the wheel of party; that they judged for themselves, and demanded an honest man for Treasurer.

It was vain to tell them that Clinton Briggs was a Democrat; it was vain to tell them that he was inclined to secession.

THEY WANTED AN HONEST MAN,

and were bound to have him, and if you don't give us one we will seek him where we can find him. [Applause.] This is the expression of the feeling that is pervading this whole country. A party to be successful must put that in its candidates and in its platform,—must embody the present and great ideas and sentiments that are thrilling the hearts of the people. If it is false to this it will be fatal, but a man who represents these principles, those ideas that the people are intrusted in, will succeed.

And now is there any idea in the mind of the American people which is more deeply felt—which has taken hold of the whole nation—than the feeling of reform,—adherence to honest, upright principle, fidelity to right, the cleaning of the Augean political stables, which have become so full of uncleanness as to become evident to all American citizens who have any love of their country. What is the one cry running through all this people in view of these enormous corruptions, and that has gone all over our land—

GIVE US HONEST MEN—

give us high-minded men—give us men of principle—give us men who will not barter and sell themselves for gain," and we demand it. The American people demand it. It is the voice of the hour, it is the cry of humanity on behalf of honesty. The currency is an important question, and the tariff is an important question, and there are other questions of importance, but in my judgment they are all absolutely lost sight of by reason of this higher and all-important question whether we are going to have any country or to exist in such a state of corruption and fraud as has infused itself throughout our country. If reform, uprightness, and honesty are to be the great watchwords in their campaign, then who is the best man to represent these ideas over the nation? Who is the best man to carry the standard of principle, fidelity, and duty to overwhelm all his foes? Who is the man that is better adapted to carry the standard than Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky? Now, gentlemen,

MR. BLAINE IS A PROMINENT CANDIDATE

for the Presidency; a man of most brilliant talents and qualifications; who demands our highest admiration, and for whom I entertain the highest respect. But, high as he is, I do not feel that he ought to be intrusted with the leadership of the Republican party when such a struggle as this lies before it. Without saying anything against Mr. Blaine, and whether they were well-founded or ill-founded; whether the allegations against him are sufficiently based on evidence as to furnish ground for belief that he has done anything dishonorable, or whether they can be fully explained, this is my reason. Because Mr. Blaine has been in public life for a long time; he has been in high positions of power—twice Speaker of the House of Represenatives; and he has had every opportunity, large means of influence, and I am not able to perceive in looking over his entire record that he has even identified himself with any measure of reform or eradicating abuses; that he has even done anything, or have I heard that he got hold of any case in which he thought there was anything rotten [loud applause], and therefore I think if we take Mr. Blaine we take

A MAN WHO IS SATISFIED WITH THINGS AS THEY ARE,

who has run that machine for twenty-five years, and is entirely satisfied with the running of it; satisfied with the condition of affairs; satisfied with the civil service; who has never shown any earnest feeling and sympathy with reforming abuses. We want a kind of man who is heartily in favor of reform and of crushing out these frauds where any exist.

We have every point with regard to Bristow, while, as I said before, the truth or falsity of the charges against Blaine was so undetermined that it could not be pronounced upon. Yet it must be admitted that Blaine, according to his own statement, has been so mixed up in Union Pacific Railroad schemes, and Northern Pacific Railroad schemes, and Tom Scott, as to unfit him to be a proper candidate for President. There is too much that he has got to explain. We want no man whose record has got to be explained. We want no man for whom we have got to contend about his character. A man that stands before the country, about whose character there need be no argument and can be no argument—on whose character all the hate of the Whisky Ring has never been able to fling a stain—

THAT MAN IS BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW.

Had there been anything that could be said about Bristow, they would have unearthed it, or heard of it; but, gentlemen, Mr. Bristow has got no letters that he has got to kneel down and beg anybody to give back; has go no letters in anybody's pocket to hire Jere Black or Matt Carpenter to defend him from. He has nothing to sell, and that is one thing I admire him for. He belongs to the old days when the people sought the President,—or when the people sought the man and not the man the office. Mr. Bristow has been seated in his office at Washington, performing his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. If the people want him they can call him to the office. But he is not running around the country seeking to obtain the nomination. When claimants run here and there, getting up their primaries, how much does it tell of the decline in our public life, and how we have degenerated from the old days. I rejoice there is one man who does not seek the nomination for the Presidency, and who does not advocate his own claims, but leaves it to his fellow-citizens to determine whether they want him to go up higher or not.

It is said that Mr. Bristow ought not to be our candidate because he lives beyond a certain line and lives in a slave State, or in a State that was once a slave State. Thank God that where the American flag waves there are no more slaves.

Now, gentlemen, if Mr. Bristow is the man that he is,—the man that I have portrayed,—it seems to me that

THE PLACE OF HIS RESIDENCE

makes him most fitting and desirable as candidate for the Republican party, for it has been charged against the Republican party, ever since its formation, that it could go nowhere south of a certain line and find candidates for a President of the United States; that it is a sectional party; has no power or life except in the northern part of the country. Wouldn't it be a fitting tribute to the party that it could select at this time a man who comes from a section of the country south of Mason and Dixon's line; who comes from Kentucky, and not from the Northern States? If he is the man and has got the principles that we want, I think it is a good thing that he lives in Kentucky and that the Republican party can present him as a candidate disenthralled by party ties.

But we are asked to

REMEMBER ANDY JOHNSON.

We took Andy Johnson, and we got sold on him, and don't let us get sold again. Who was Andy Johnson? He was a pro-slavery Democrat. Who is Mr. Bristow? Instead of being a pro-slavery Democrat, he stands in the might and pride of his position of being an anti-slavery man in a pro-slavery State. How many of us would have had the courage to defy the feeling of our State and stand up and never falter? Therefore I say and feel that the being born in a pro-slavery State, and being anti-slavery man, is the highest proof that can be given. There Abolitionists always know the status of every man. They never make a mistake about who he is. In the old days it was hard for a man to say he was Abolitionist and stand up to that principle, and when I saw in the list of members of the Club

MR. FREER AND DR. DYER,

men of the old Abolition school, I said there is not an fear of choosing Benjamin H. Bristow.

Now, gentlemen, I believe that if we nominate Mr. Bristow we shall be sure of a glorious success. Benjamin H. Bristow for President, and William A. Wheeler for Vice President. Put these names together, and they will sweep New York State like wildfire. It is by no means sure that we can carry the country. We want New York and Ohio. What gave us Ohio in the last election, when it was trembling in the balance; what determined the conflict but Carl Schurz? [Applause.] Carl Schurz came in at the eleventh hour, when the Democrats were confident of victory, and Bill Allen was jubilant in his prospects, and he sprang into the breach. Carl Schurz spoke on the Republican side in all the leading centres of Ohio, and the result was that in all those districts in which he spoke we ran up an overwhelming majority for the Republican party. Now, don't you want Carl Schurz with us in this campaign? Don't we need his help and the help of the large number of Germans, and men that cannot be bought and sold; that follow their principles and nothing but their principles? We want them with us; they are our national allies in this struggle.

WHAT DOES CARL SCHURZ SAY?

Carl Schurz says at an interview in THE TRIBUNE of this city, "I cannot vote for or support Mr. Blaine for the Presidency, but if the Republican party will nominate Bristow for the Presidency I will go for him, and do all the work in my power to elect him." This is the man we want in this doubtful struggle, and he will get us the votes of the Germans, which we want.

He stands a good chance also for carrying the State of Indiana if Morton is not nominated. In Kentucky, if Bristow is nominated, there will be a fair chance of bringing that State back, and making it a part of the galaxy of States. We are not to be asked to be turned out of the party because we go for one of the best men in the party. There were a few of the men that undertook to run the campaign and

UNDERTOOK TO PROSCRIBE GEORGE SCHNEIDER

because he was known to be for Bristow, and prevent him from being a candidate to the Cincinnati Convention. These gentlemen will find, that if they are going to turn out of the party all those men who are in favor of Bristow, they will have a very slim show to have any one in at all. Let us, therefore, one and all, work with heart and soul between this and the 14th, to see if we cannot bring the united strength and patriotism of this community to put him in nomination for the Presidency. [Loud cheers.]

ROBERT COLLYER

IS NOT AND DOES NOT PRETEND TO BE A POLITICIAN.

The Rev. Robert Collyer then came forward to address the meeting, and was greeted with a round of cheers. He said:

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I want to begin my little speech by saying substantially what I said to my neighbors and friends here on the North Side before our local election—that I do not profess or pretend to be a politician. Neither do I feel free at all times, and under all circumstances, to put in my word about the politics either of the city or country. You know very well that I was not bred and born on your soil. I lived in another land until I was 27 years old, and by that time a man has generally learned about all he ever does learn, and the rest of his life is simply the application of that lesson. And so I have felt in all these years that I was in some sense after all an outsider, and would do well to be modest, and very often to be silent, when things were to be said and done affecting this large and delicate question of our national or local politics; and if I had not thought so of myself, my people, for whom I have been pastor for so many years, would have taught me it; for I have seldom preached in all my pastorate what one might call

A POLITICAL SERMON

without some wise, shrewd fellow coming to me sometime afterwards and telling me I had put my foot in it that time, and had better leave it alone. [Laughter.] But, gentlemen, while I feel this deeply, almost painfully sometimes, there is another thing I feel also, and it is this: that I am an American citizen through and through. [Cheers.] I feel in my heart the weight of the destiny of this country in which I have lived so long, and look with the keenest interest on all questions that seem to affect that destiny either at present or in the future. When I came to America twenty-six years ago, without a friend on this great continent to hold out his hand and say, "Mr. Collyer, I am glad to see you," without a friend except the wife I had just wedded—when I came here, I came here to stay—to live my life here, and die here, and be buried here; and while fortune has smiled on me so since then, I might have said as the patriarchs of the old times did if I had been so minded,—I might have opportunities to return to the land from which I came, but the perpetual cry of my heart has been that

I DESIRE NO BETTER COUNTRY.

There never has been a waking moment in which I have not felt that of all the lands of the earth this is the land I want to live and die in; and I can assure you, gentlemen, on my personal honor, that while I have dreamed many and many times in the night of my old mother country and seen the folk there that I love so well, I have never done so without feeling a little miserable even in my dream itself to get back to America. I have been unable to shake that feeling off, and I don't want to shake it off, and when once and again I have been home, as I call it still, with a deep and holy affection, I have had a very curious fear that I might die and be buried there, and I did not feel free to be buried on the old sod,—I want to be buried here. This may sound like sentiment, but it is deep in my heart; and the reasons I give you why I come forward with my neighbors and friends to take this path, are because I love this land above all lands under the sun; because I have four children buried here out of the eight born to me in this country; because I hope that my children and children's children to the uttermost generation of them will live here and be identified not only with the fortunes but with the misfortunes of America.

I WANT TO SEE THINGS STRAIGHTENED OUT

and put in good shape, for love's sake and for the deep honor and esteem in which I hold the country that adopted me and gave me such large privileges, and whose citizens have loved me so well. [Applause.] There is another reason, and it is this: that I am not only an American through and through, but that I am a Republican through and through and every time. [Cheers.] You cannot turn me over and look at any side, but you will find Republican there. I am going to say as the old Queen said of another matter, that if after my death you should open my heart, you will find "Republicanism" written across it. [Cheers.] There never was a time since I recognized the meaning and worth of the great party that stands now in history as the Republican party that I did not give it the uttermost loyalty of my heart. I cast my first vote for it. I never voted for any other party or for any man in any other party in those twenty years that I have been a voter, and if things had gone well and had not gone so ugly I don't think the time would ever come that I would think of changing.

I LOVE ITS NOBLE HISTORY.

Its grand story goes into my heart. Long ago I recognized in the Republican party the organization of what I considered the finest manhood of the country. And so I gave it what little experience I had, and I have continually stood by it down to within no very long time. I cannot say I am quite so loyal to-night as I have been, and that is one of the reasons why I am here to talk with you. [Laughter.] But I think if the Republican party had been as decent as I have been [laughter] there would never have been such a result. But that is the trouble about which we are gathered here to-night. As our friend, Mr. Larned, told us, we are here for the consideration of a great question centering in one man. The Republican party has gone back, as I think, on its record. It has got fouled in the mire of corruption, and, shall I say, grimed? It is demoralizing the national heart, and endangering the national freedom. It is going down and down until if something is not done we must look out for

A GRAVER CRISIS THAN WE EVER WITNESSED

since we were born. I say a crisis. Mr. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, told a story the other night about a Captain getting excited during the War, thinking that it was time something was done, and he said to his men "Fire." They asked, not seeing anything, "What shall we fire at?" He says "Fire. The crisis has come." "Well, what shall we fire at?" "Well, fire at the crisis." [Laughter.] Well, it is enough to begin to fire at the crisis. I think it is sufficiently serious to bring every man to his feet and make him consider whether something ought not to be done. The Republican party has had this great trouble. It has been too well off. It has had too fair a chance at the loaves and fishes. The leaders of the party—the men who have done so much to drag it down—have got it into that trouble that they have been bought and sold as cattle in the shambles. The Republican party, as I have been looking at it, seems something like a great ship, built for an honorable purpose. She sails nobly over the waters, and does her work grandly until there comes a time when some of the mates and the crew turn pirates and turn her to their own ignoble uses, and degrade and befoul her. If that good ship could not be rescued, what would we do? We should split her up and build another. I have no hesitation in saying that the Republican party, if it cannot be made clean, and good, and true again,—and I think that it can,—I have no hesitation in saying that the sooner we form a new party the better. [Cheers.] This is the special and particular business that has called us together to-day, as I look at it. When this time—this crisis—comes around once in every four years, and the nation is disheartened by the revelations that have been made of

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CORRUPTION,

it begins to feel that something ought to be done. The leaders of the Republican party begin to feel that something ought to be done, too. And so they go to work and make great professions of reform, and say, "If you trust us another term, and if you elect our candidate again, a new era will commence. We will undertake every kind of reform." I will tell you what it is like. A great many years ago, on one of our Southwestern rivers, there was an old skipper who had a steamboat which was sailing in shoaly water, and got stuck in the mud. She swung around in the water, and there was no chance to get her afloat, do what they would. He was a terribly profane old fellow, and everybody knew it through the country. Suddenly an idea struck him. He said to one of his deck-hands; "You go up to the town and tell them I have got religion, and that I want them to come and hold a prayer-meeting on board." The deck-hands went to the town and spread the news around, and every one, being interested in the old skipper's conversion, went down to hold the prayer-meeting. The old man was standing ready to receive them, and, as they came down, he said to every man, "Go aft," and they all went aft until the great load was at that end. They all went aft until there was a great weight and the end which was in the mud got loose, and the ship floated off. As soon as the ship got afloat the skipper said: "The meeting is over. Jump ashore!" [Loud laughter.] In our Republican party—I mean those leaders—there are men who get religion every time there is going to be an election. [Cheers.] They say, "Gentlemen, go aft; go aft." And we go aft.

WE ARE A GOOD-NATURED CROWD

in this country. The best-natured fellows anywhere on this planet is a crowd of Americans such as I see before me to-night. We are good fellows, and we go aft, and the old ship floats again, and then we jump ashore. Now, I don't mean to go into that prayer-meeting any more. [Cheers and laughter.] I don't mean to have anything more to do with that old skipper. I mean to find, if I can, some man who doesn't get religion once in every four years, and that man, I believe, is Benjamin H. Bristow. He has religion all the time, and every time, and stands up like a man for great principles. He can't be beaten on that. He does his duty quietly and nobly, and that is the man for me. I want to see such a man elected to the loftiest office in the country, because if we get such a man right there at the head we are going to have some better show than we have had for some time past. [Cheers.]

It was my good fortune, a short time ago, to go down to Louisville. I did not go to inquire about Mr. Bristow, but I had business connected with the church to which I belong. While I was there I was lodging with a gentleman who, for a great many years, had been a neighbor of Mr. Bristow, and we got very intimate, talking things over, sitting on the stoop, in a familiar fashion. Now, you know if you want to get at the little weaknesses of any man in this world, you had better

TALK TO HIS NEIGHBOR.

If there is a hole in his coat you must ask his neighbor. He will not tell you out of any bad nature, but he says: "He is the best man I know of, but—" [Laughter.] And I said to him: "We are interested in the North about Mr. Bristow, and I want you, as between man and man, to tell me exactly what you think of him as a man." His face took an almost solemn look. There was a tender tone in his voice, as if he was talking of some sacred matter. He did not talk long, but he said: "Mr. Collyer, Mr. Bristow is one of the best men I ever knew in my life. I have lived with him as close neighbors and friends so many years, and I have yet to see the first serious, damaging fault in the man's character. He is to me one of the noblest men I ever knew in my life." As he said this I was very much interested, because I had not known much about Mr. Bristow one way or the other. He said: "I sat with Mr. Bristow in the Kentucky Senate so many years, and I went there thinking I was somebody, of course, and I guess we all thought pretty much as I did. But I found, before a very long time, that

EVERY MAN IN THE SENATE LOOKED UP TO MR. BRISTOW,

and when he said a word it was a wise word, in any piece of business we had in hand." I was glad to hear it, because I was glad to find he was a man of wisdom as well as integrity, and a man whose ideas had weight,—who could touch the chords of statesmanship and say the right word at the right time. And, gentlemen, I tell you what I have said already in another shape: I want to see this Republican party purified and stand fast in history. The longer the better, so it answers the grand purpose for which it was created. But, if the Republican party is to be dragged down again, there is one voter in Chicago, and that is Robert Collyer, who, if there is a better, nobler, truer, more unmistakable man in the other side than the one we get on our side, I don't just exactly know what I shall do,—for I do so hate to go back on anything I have loved so well and so long as the Republican party,—but in my private mind, if you won't mention it, I rather think I will vote for that man. [Cheers and laughter.]

IF A MAN LIKE CONKLING—

there is little hope now for Blaine, who, it appears, is about done for—but if a man like Conkling is brought forward by our party, and Tilden, of New York, is nominated by the Democratic party, it is very likely that you will see a great many men going to vote for Tilden. From 50,000 to 200,000 men will change their minds. But, in order to have the thing straightened out, and in order to be sure that we will carry this election that is pending, the thing to do is, if possible, to bring such influences to bear on the Convention at Cincinnati that the nomination of Bristow will be a matter of course. [Cheers.] If we once put him that far forward, he will go the rest of the way himself. [Prolonged cheering.]

OTHER SPEECHES.

HON. I. N. ARNOLD.

The Hon. I. N. Arnold was next introduced. He said that in order to save our country there must be reform, and they would have it through the Republican party if they could, but they would have it anyhow. Virginia had furnished the country with a good man—Washington [applause]—for the first crisis, and during our second crisis Illinois raised up our own great Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] And now Benjamin H. Bristow [applause] was raised up in this great crisis, and he deserved a niche beside Washington and Lincoln in the Temple of Fame. In times past men had been appointed to office not for their honesty and integrity, but for their political services, and when another party came in they were turned out, and there was no object for fidelity. He was in favor of keeping men in office who served faithfully. Grant, who never surrendered to his enemy, had surrendered to the politicians, and abandoned civil service reform. The people visiting our great Exposition might see a great deal to admire, yet a blush of shame must come to our countrymen's cheeks when they considered the condition of our civil service. The question of the hour was who should bear the standard in the great movement for this reform. Who was there better than Benjamin H. Bristow? He (the speaker) knew all the Republican candidates for the Republican nomination for President. He then dissected their political character, and said that the question of to-day was not of men, but was for those who seized upon the question of the hour, who took up the standard and cry of Reform; and they would rally around him. Mr. Bristow reminded him of the character of Mr. Stanton. He was a man beyond blemish. His character was like pure gold tried in the fire. The people were for Bristow. The politicians were not for him, but the people were. When the politicians found that Bristow was the candidate of the people, they rose up against him, because it was against their interests to nominate him, and they would endeavor to defeat him at Cincinnati. The men who were opposing Mr. Bristow most and hardest were those who had rolled up their sleeves and dived deep in the public treasury. It was the time now when honest men would be put on guard of the public treasury. Bristow and Reform should be the platform of the Republican party.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. A. M. Pence, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported as follows:

WHEREAS, An overwhelming majority of the American people warmly favor a thorough and practical Administrative reform extending to all branches of the public service, and

WHEREAS, A large portion of the most patriotic of the American people is finally and firmly resolved to achieve that reform; and

WHEREAS, The cohesion of the different elements of our party has become weakened partly from distrust of the party's attitude towards this great issue; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting Gen. Bristow is eminently the representative of this reform, and that his nomination at Cincinnati to the Presidency of the United States would firmly reunite the Republican party, would firmly reassure the majority of the American people that the Republican party is its safest, surest, and best instrument of reform, and would secure a Republican victory beyond a peradventure.

Resolved, That the President of this meeting appoint a committee to prepare an address, setting forth fully the reasons why Gen. Bristow should be nominated for President of the United States by the Cincinnati Convention.

The resolutions were adopted amid loud applause.

MR. WILLIAM VOCKE

then spoke briefly. He said the business of the hour in Congress was stock-jobbing for people who had failed in business, and the people had stopped to ponder. He held that the honor of our people was as good as that of any in the world. They had been shown that they were in the clutches of a horde of politicians. Since Gen. Jackson's time they had encouraged a class of politicians, who were to be headed off. They did not elect men in regard to their services, or their intrinsic value to the country, but simply for their power in political trickery. He held that it was a serious mistake to have rotation in office. Their forefathers never believed in this principle up to the time of Gen. Jackson's Administration. He reviewed the Administrations of the Presidents, and showed that Gen. Jackson inaugurated the system that "to the victor belong the spoils," and during his administration removed over 1,000 officials from office during the first year. Mr. Vocke's remarks were of rather too extended a character; in fact, he went over too much ground, and therefore did not finish one subject before he started to dilate upon another. He gave a brief history of his personal services during the War, and said that he now proposed again to enlist for the war under the banner of the Republican party and Benjamin H. Bristow. He thought the people were tired of party, and were in favor of men. His allusions to Gen. Jackson were many, but he said that Gen. Benjamin H. Bristow should be their first choice with Civil Service Reform; and, if they did not choose Mr. Bristow, he was in favor of Charles Francis Adams and Civil Service Reform.

JAMES L. HIGH.

Mr. James L. High was called on to speak. He said the movement to form a Bristow Club was preeminently a Republican movement. They were Republicans through and through. When they went to Cincinnati with Bristow as their candidate, and worked honestly for him, they were stopped from complaining of the result of that Convention. The real purpose and drift of the movement was to work out a thorough reform of the Civil Service in the ranks of the party. They accepted the full responsibility of the misdeeds of the party, and were willing to repent in sackcloth and ashes, if need be. No coalition was proposed, but they were working for reform within the party. They proposed to procure the election of the best candidate named for the Presidency and that man was Benjamin H. Bristow. (Applause).

At the conclusion of Mr. High's speech, Mr. Larned announced that the Committee on Address would be announced hereafter, and after three rousing cheers for Benjamin H. Bristow, the meeting adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A GREENBACKER FOR COL. BRISTOW.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Notwithstanding I am for a national currency like the legal-tender currency, exchangeable at the option of the holder for bonds, and for the retirement of the National Bank currency, I am decidedly for Mr. Bristow for President, in preference to Blaine, Morton, or any other of the machine politicians. I am a Liberal, to use Mr. Collyer's phrase, not sore-headed, but sore-hearted,—sore-hearted because of the treatment Mr. Sumner, Mr. Greeley, Mr. Julian, and other old apostles of Anti-Slavery and Fathers of the Republican party have received at the hands of Grant and the machine men and traffickers that he has gathered about him and placed in office; and sore-hearted at the national shame and disgrace which have thereby been brought upon the country. Mr. Bristow's public record is brief and spotless. The record of the machine men is long and more or less black,—or suspicions, to say the least,—and suspicious, perhaps, because they have been in office altogether too long, and have been beset by temptations too numerous and strong to resist. This is against the machine candidates, and favorable to Bristow. I am an Old-Line Abolitionist, and still I prefer Bristow, because—an Anti-Slavery man in a slaveholding community—he must have been the genuine article, and can never go back on his nature. "The leopard cannot change his spots." Being a greenback man, I prefer Bristow to any of the machine candidates, because his whole life is identified with the people of the West and South, and therefore less likely to be controlled by the bankers of Wall street than Tilden, Conkling, or Blaine. Bristow is honest; therefore he will be likely, when he sees the truth, to be for greenbacks, and will know just how to stop Ku-Kluxism in the South. If Peter Cooper cannot be President, let us have Bristow. A. J. GROVER.

PROPOSED BRISTOW CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 3.—I am pleased with THE TRIBUNE in its course towards F. W. Palmer's platform read at the late Republican Convention at Springfield, and in its support of Bristow. I am also pleased to see that some of the leading citizens of Chicago have organized a Bristow Club. The time for action has surely come. If Illinois is to have any influence for Bristow and Reform at Cincinnati, it is time to do something looking to that end; hence I propose that there be a conference of those citizens of Illinois in favor of carrying out the thorough reform of the Civil-Service of the Government, inaugurated and so successfully carried out by Col. Bristow in the Treasury Department, in all the Departments of the Government, and believe that Bristow is the best man to bring to the front in this work, and who also have courage enough to say that Mr. Palmer's "platform" is a libel and fraud upon a majority of Illinois Republicans,—to be held at Springfield or some other city of the State on Friday or Saturday, the 9th or 10th of June next, to take such action as may seem wisest, and to appoint or suggest men to go to Cincinnati on the 14th, and say to the friends of Reform there that if B. H. Bristow is nominated for President Illinois Republicans will rally to his support as they did to that of the lamented Lincoln. J. M. N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DICK OGLESBY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., June 5.—The Hon. R. J. Oglesby has been at home since last Wednesday. Apropos, one or more private letters from Washington came suggesting him as the Great unknown who would be the compromise nominee at Cincinnati for President, and the probabilities are being whispered here.

BRISTOW ELSEWHERE.

BRISTOW IOWA'S SECOND CHOICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

IOWA CITY, June 5.—In a somewhat recent letter to THE TRIBUNE concerning Bristow's strength in Iowa I said: "Gov. Kirkwood is a warm admirer of the Secretary, and would give him earnest and active support." This he repeats to me to-day, though the press of the State are active in contradicting what I did say. He is an admirer of Bristow, and will give him earnest support if nominated. Bristow will be Iowa's second choice at Cincinnati.

AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 5.—A Bristow Club was formed to-night by a large and enthusiastic meeting of prominent citizens.

RAILROADS.

IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 5.—There is a wide discrepancy in the published announcements of the sale of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad, under the decree of the United States Court, made in October last. The official notice fixes the sale at Cedar Rapids, June 22. The sale is to satisfy the following mortgages:

Charles L. Frost and J. Edgar Thomson	$5,400,000
Philo C. Calhoun and Henry Clews	3,000,000
Farmers' Loan & Trust Company	2,191,200
	$10,591,200

The last-named sum is due in gold coin, and the purchaser will be required to pay in gold. The sale comprises the main line, and all its branches, lands, tenements, and appurtenances, and everything thereunto belonging.

A corporation has been formed, to be known as the Des Moines, Hampton & Minnesota Railroad Company, for the purpose of extending the narrow-gauge road now running from this city to Ames, to a connection with the Dakota Division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, via Alden, Iowa Falls, and Hampton, in Franklin County. The route is feasible, and a liberal proposition has been made by the Company here to aid in the work.

Public meetings are being held along the route from Winterset to Mount Ayr, in Ringgold County, via Afton, to consider and secure, if possible, an extension of the Winterset Branch of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road. This extension would prove a valuable acquisition to what is already one of the best feeders of the main line.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

THE TRIBUNE is indebted to the General Auditor of the Illinois Central Railroad for the following statement of the estimated earnings of his road for the month ending May 31, 1876:

	Illinois.	*Iowa.*	*Total.*
Freight	$280,639.00	$80,798.00	$361,437.00
Passengers	88,555.63	38,496.27	127,051.00
Miscellaneous	91,900.00	5,580.00	97,480.00
Total	$461,094.63	$124,874.27	$585,968.90

The actual earnings for the corresponding month of 1875 were as follows:

	Illinois.	*Iowa.*	*Total.*
Freight	$249,082.88	$115,220.51	$364,303.39
Passengers	93,643.52	33,669.43	127,312.95
Miscellaneous	106,867.58	6,396.93	113,264.51
Total	$449,593.98	$155,286.87	$604,880.85

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to-day, over $28,000,000 of stock and bonds were represented. The following gentlemen were elected Directors: Alexander Mitchell and John Plankinton, of Milwaukee; Julius Wadsworth, Walter S. Gurnee, David Daws, Jeremiah Milbank, Abram R. Vannest, John M. Burke, and Peter Geddes, of New York; George W. Wild, of Boston; Joseph G. Thorp, of Eau Claire; and Jonathan M. Bowman, of Kilbourn City. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the present officers were re-elected.

INDIANA PROJECT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 5.—Articles of incorporation of the Terre Haute, Worthington & Bloomfield Railway Company have been filed with the Secretary of State. The proposed line extends from Terre Haute, through the Town of Worthington, to Bloomfield, in the County of Greene. The capital stock is placed at $50,000, and the Directors-elect are Solomon Claypool, George C. Day, Robert N. Hudson, William A. Ketcham, L. P. Chapin, Robert S. Cox, and Fred A. Ross.

PUBLIC SALE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., June 5.—This morning at 10 o'clock, at the north door of the Court-House, Mr. H. P. Buckley, as Receiver of the Illinois Railway-Construction Company, sold, among other things, to a Mr. McDonnell, for $38,000, a judgment of $40,000 against the Illinois River, now the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad Company, and to N. L. Rappeyie, for $7,000, the lease of the same railroad to the Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

GOLD FROM THE BLACK HILLS.

The following letter was received by the Cashier of one of our leading National Banks yesterday:

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHEYENNE, W. T., May 31.—We send you per express three small bottles of gold from the Black Hills, the localities from which it was taken being marked on each bottle. You would confer a favor upon us by placing it in some conspicuous part of your office where it can be seen. Your Chicago papers, particularly THE TRIBUNE and *Times*, have been so persistent in trying to make people believe the Hills are a fraud and humbug, containing no gold, that we would like to show them there is a little there, or has been. We have bought about $8,000 of dust, and I have seen as much more brought in by different parties who have shipped it away themselves. I am also informed by parties from here whom I know to be reliable that there is at least $50,000 in Custer waiting for safe means of shipment. The Indians are so bad no one will attempt to bring any large amount out with them. You can safely state to any one that there is plenty of gold, and in paying quantities, as soon as it becomes safe to prospect, but at present the Indians are very troublesome, and the majority of men who have gone there have no experience, no capital, and, worst of all, are too shiftless to do anything. Yours truly,

A. B. CONVERSE, President.

BLAINE.

Yesterday's Session of the House One of Great Excitement.

The Maine Member Again Takes Occasion to Make an Explanation.

Prefacing His Speech with an Acknowledgment that His Task Is Humiliating.

Those Fisher Letters Produced and Read by the Clerk.

Showing How a Legislator May Become Involved in Stock Operations.

And What Mr. Blaine Endured and Suffered for Friendship's Sake.

Mr. Blaine Desires to Be Remembered Gratefully for Official Action.

Said Action Having Been the Salvation of a Land-Grant Grab.

FACTS AND OPINION.

LATE AT NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—It is doubtful whether there has ever been a greater sensation in the House than Mr. Blaine and his case caused. The central part, and the most important part, of the whole affair was the production of the letters taken from Mulligan. This was preceded by a severe charge of unfair treatment at the hands of the Sub-Committee charged with investigating the various subjects with which his name had been connected.

BLAINE'S CHARGES UNFOUNDED.

This arraignment was severe, and made an impression on the House, though the subsequent statement of Hunton certainly showed that Blaine's charge in these respects could not be made good.

THE LETTERS.

Next came the reading of all the letters. The universal verdict is that, so far as the matters embraced in the discussion were concerned, upon these letters, read coolly and apart from the heat of to-day's proceedings, he must stand or fall. Opinions are divided as to their effect, and up to 12 o'clock no one has been able to examine copies of them, and few care to be guided alone in making up judgments upon so grave a matter by impressions received from their rapid reading on the floor.

HUNTON AND KNOTT.

The direct charge upon Proctor Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, that he had telegraphed Caldwell and received a reply fully exonerating Mr. Blaine, produced almost as much sensation as the reading of the letters, and called out a wonderful burst of sympathy and applause for Mr. Blaine, and for a time he seemed to be carrying the House and galleries with him. The reply of Hunton to the charge of unfair treatment which followed this, proved to the House that the Sub-Committee had neither delayed the investigation nor been actuated by any unfairness. Proctor Knott closed. His statement in regard to the Caldwell matter showed that

HE HAD NOT COMMUNICATED WITH CALDWELL,

and that neither he nor any of his colleagues on the Committee could ascertain his foreign address. But a telegram purporting to be from Caldwell had come from London; as no one had telegraphed him, and as his friends here said he was in Italy and not in London, he had not fully made up his mind that the telegram was genuine, and he had not yet decided that it was his. A statement of the contents of the dispatch made it of less consequence than had been represented, and, in short, the effect of his speech was to leave this part of the subject entirely undecided.

ABOUT THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The accusation which has so often been made by Blaine's friends, and which he openly repeated to-day, that Proctor Knott, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, had given this subject into the hands of the only two Confederate officers of the Committee in order that they might revenge themselves for the damage Blaine had done them in the amnesty debate early in the session, was probably unjust. The sub-Committee referred to was appointed long before the Blaine investigation was thought of. While the Tarbox resolution might well have been referred to other members of the Committee, it very naturally went where other resolutions relating to the Pacific railroads were already under consideration; but, although his accusation was not well founded, it had a very great effect on the Republican side of the House.

THE LETTERS.

THEY ARE NOT CREDITABLE PRODUCTIONS FOR AN EX-SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Following are synopses of the letters read by Blaine to-day:

FIRST LETTER.

AUGUSTA, 1872.—Blaine to Fisher; that Fisher has been trying to get a settlement without considering Blaine's counter claims; such a settlement was not a settlement; one of the elements Blaine wanted considered was a note of $10,000 given Fisher in 1863 for Spencer stock; Blaine wants all information about this note; Blaine explains that in November, 1861, Blaine was invited to Boston by Fisher Cheney, of Connecticut, now deceased, a silk-manufacturer, to consider about Spencer stock; the gun rings in Washington were so powerful that these people could not bring the gun to the attention of Congress; Blaine said he could; he came to Washington two years before he was elected to Congress and saw Cameron, Secretary of War: Cameron did take 20,000 stands; they paid Blaine a fee, moderate not extravagant, which any lawyer would had a right to take; subsequently, the following winter, Blaine bought $10,000 of the stock, but never went to the War Department about it in his life; the Company is dead—merged in the Winchester Company; the stories that Blaine had a royalty or percentage are false; he paid for his stock; the Department was only too willing to have the gun.

SECOND LETTER.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 9, 1872.—Blaine to Fisher; Fisher had called for a note of $6,000, with interest, on account of references made to dividends of the Spencer Company and to unadjusted dividend accounts, and to general business transactions of Blaine; in every instance the Little Rock matter is a perpetual and never-ending embarrassment; it is described as the most pressing of all demands between them; will settle accounts with Fisher, giving Little Rock bonds, four for one, same as they are given in Boston; Blaine is as dry as a contribution-box.

THIRD LETTER.

Blaine is ready to settle about the Northern Pacific Railroad and other matters; Blaine invites propositions from Fisher as to a settlement.

FOURTH LETTER.

Blaine to Fisher; Fisher wanted Blaine to get him a percentage and letter of credit from Jay Cook & Co.; Blaine could not; his losses in the Ft. Smith affair embarrassed him; he still owed nearly all the $25,000 with which he took up the bonds; Fisher had charged that Blaine was not willing to settle; Ward Cheney is mentioned as referee.

FIFTH LETTER.

Blaine refers to the Northern Pacific matter and to the memoranda held by Fisher; Blaine is willing to settle and sacrifice much for a friendly settlement; proposes Ward Cheney as referee.

SIXTH LETTER.

MAY 26, 1864.—Blaine refers to the fact that the Government has decided to take all the Spencer rifles that can be made, and sends a bill pending before the Senate with information about it, including a statement that Blaine had suggested one amendment; its provisions had reference to the fact that the Government stood losses on certain taxes.

SEVENTH LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 1872.—Refers to Fort Smith matters and the sale of Little Rock bonds; Blaine had kept the money but forty-eight hours; had labored and suffered much to save innocent holders; was immeasurably worse off than he would have been had he never touched them; is not willing to make a partial settlement again; suggests a referee.

EIGHTH LETTER.

Blaine prefaces this letter by referring to the fact that some legislation was had for the Little Rock Road in that session, but he himself at that time knew nothing of that road, and those associated with him did not.

NINTH LETTER.

AUGUST.—Refers to an attempt by Julian to tack on the Little Rock bill an amendment to the El Paso scheme; says Root, of Arkansas, came for information; Blaine said that Julian's amendment was out of order; Blaine sent a page to Logan, who made the proper motion and got rid of the objectionable amendment.

Blaine then read from Logan's speech and the *Globe*, showing that the Speaker sustained Logan's point.

Frye interrupted Blaine, and asked him whether at that time he had, or expected to have, any interest in that railroad.

Blaine—Never; what I did, I did to help members. This is always done by Speakers. I never heard of the road before.

Letter again refers to a ruling which saved the Little Rock bill, and refers for the first time to Caldwell, and hopes he will be pleased.

TENTH LETTER.

AUGUSTA, June 1867.—Fisher had offered him an interest; Blaine will go to Boston and see Caldwell.

ANOTHER LETTER.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 4, '71.—Refers to further business details about the $17,000 transaction between Blaine, Caldwell, and Fisher; Blaine has a contract from Fisher for $122,000 land grants and $32,500 first mortgage, and has received only $50,000 bonds; Blaine proposes a basis of settlement, and offers deductions.

ELEVENTH LETTER.

JUNE, 1869.—Blaine thanks Fisher for offering him a chance in the new railroad; hopes Caldwell will make a definite offer if he is in earnest; Blaine does not intend to be a deadhead in the enterprise; sees various channels in which he knows he can be useful. [Blaine explains that this plan was never consummated.]

ANOTHER LETTER.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1870.—Believes Caldwell intends to treat him handsomely; thanks Fisher.

NEXT LETTER

Blaine explains the causes of delay in transferring the stock; thinks Fisher misunderstood Caldwell about paying those notes; Blaine is embarrassed; politically is charged with being wealthy; practically is embarrassed; hopes for help about the $17,000 borrowed money; Blaine wanted to go to Washington this winter with the load off; wants the letter shown to Caldwell.

ANOTHER LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13, 1872.—Blaine is unable to send money; wants copies of his notes; claims that Fisher still owes him $101,000 in bonds, for which he paid three years before; refers, also, to $25,000 borrowed which he is still carrying; mentions also $6,000 land-grant bonds of the Union Pacific Company he had left with Fisher which Fisher had exchanged for Little Rock; these Union Pacifics only belonged in part to Blaine; Blaine wants copies of all his notes, and does not wish any of his notes put out as collateral to third parties; Blaine explains that a lady member of his family had bought these $6,000 Union Pacific bonds on a stockholder's basis, upon representation of Samuel Hooper; these bonds belonged wholly to this lady, well known to be Miss Abigail Dodge.

Mr. Blaine said these were all the papers Mulligan had, as specified in the memorandum to which he referred. This memorandum Blaine said he intended to keep for his personal protection, as it was a very valuable chart. The Mulligan memorandum was then read at the Clerk's desk. The Mulligan memorandum was a very brief digest of he contents of these several letters. The digest was, however, made in a way which might be said to show that Mulligan had some spite against Blaine. One letter from Fisher to Blaine referred to in this memorandum, Blaine said, was an error, and did not appear in the package. The memorandum as to one of the letters mentions $64,000.

Blaine interrupted the reading to say that there was nothing in the letter referring to the $64,000.

BLAINE FINACIALLY EMBARRASSED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The following are among the most important of Blaine's letters to Fisher:

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 1, 1871.—MY DEAR MR. FISHER: I am doing all in my power to expedite and hasten the delivery of the stock. The delay has been occasioned by circumstances wholly beyond my control, but I shall reach a conclusion within a few days and make a formal delivery, then it will be an immense relief to get it off my hands I assure you. You must have strangely misunderstood Mr. Caldwell in regard to his paying these notes. He has paid me only just $6,000, leaving $19,000 due, which I am carrying here at 8 and 8½ per cent interest, and which embarrasses me beyond all imagination. I do not really know which way to turn for relief. I am so pursued and harrassed with the Little Rock & Fort Smith matter, and if you and Caldwell believe you cannot pay me that $19,000 of borrowed money I do not know what I shall do. Politically, I am charged with being a wealthy man, and personally and pecuniarily I am laboring under the most fearful embarrassments, and the greatest of all these embarrassments is the $19,000 which I handed over under your orders, and not one dollar of which I have received. Of the $25,000 original debt Caldwell has paid $6,000, and $6,000 only. Can you not give me some hope of relief in this matter? It is cruel beyond measure to leave me so exposed and so suffering. Yours truly, J. G. BLAINE.

"MORE THAN SATISFIED."

AUGUSTA, Me., July 2, 1869.—MY DEAR MR. FISHER: You ask me if I am satisfied with the offer you make me of a share in your new railroad enterprise. Of course I am more than satisfied with the terms of the offer. I think it a most liberal proposition. If I hesitate at all it is from considerations in no way connected with the character of the offer. Your liberal mode of dealing with me in all our business transactions of the past eight years has not passed without my full appreciation. What I wrote you on the 27th was intended to bring Caldwell to a definite proposition. That was all. I go to Boston by the same train that carries this letter, and will call at your office to-morrow. If you don't happen to be in, no matter. Don't put yourself to any trouble about it. Yours, J. G. B.

Mr. FISHER, JR.

USED WITH POSITIVE CRUELTY.

AUGUSTA, Me., 4th October, 1871.—MY DEAR MR. FISHER: You must have strangely misunderstood Caldwell's statement in regard to his paying me all but $2,500 borrowed money which I loaned the company through him and you last January. Caldwell paid me in June $3,500 and in July $2,500 more, accepting at the same time a draft for $2,500 July 10, ten days, which draft remains unpaid. I have therefore received but $6,000 from Caldwell, leaving $19,000 besides interest due me to-day. For that $19,000 I am individually held, and, considering all, I think that you and Caldwell should regard it as an honorable debt, and you should not allow me to suffer for the money which I raised under peculiar circumstances; and then again I have been used with positive cruelty in regard to the bonds, and have your positive written contract to deliver me $25,000 land bonds and $32,500 first mortgage bonds. The money due you on the contract was all paid nearly a year and a half ago. Of that whole amount of bonds due me I have received but $50,000 of land grants, leaving $75,000 of them, and $32,500 of first mortgage bonds still due. I know that you are pressed and in trouble, and I do not wish to be too exacting. Rather I wish to be very liberal in settlement. Now I make this offer: Pay me the cash due on the borrowed money account. Call it $19,000 in round numbers and $40,000 in land bonds, and we will call it square. Caldwell has repeatedly assured me that I should be paid all the bonds due me under the contracts with you, and outside of that $20,000 due me from him now, I voluntarily offer to make a very large reduction if I can have the matter closed.

I am, without doubt, the only person who has paid money for bonds without receiving that, and I think you will agree with me that I have fared pretty roughly. It would be an immense, immeasurable relief to me if I could receive the money in time to pay off the indebtedness herewith in the next six weeks, so that I can go to Washington this winter with the load taken off my shoulders. It was placed there in the fullest faith and confidence that you and Caldwell would not let me suffer, and I still cling to that faith and confidence. You will much oblige me by showing this letter to Caldwell. Yours very truly, JAMES G. BLAINE.

CHANGES HIS MIND.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1870.—MY DEAR MR. FISHER: I think, on the whole, I had better not insist on $40,000 additional bonds at the same rate. My engagement is not absolute, and I can break out of it with honor. I would rather do this than seem to be exacting or indelicate. Besides, I have always felt that Caldwell always manifested a most gentlemanly spirit towards me and desired to treat me handsomely in the end. On the whole, therefore, I shall be better off perhaps to let things remain as they are, but I will follow your judgment in this matter if I can find what it is. Yours, etc., J. G. BLAINE.

In a letter dated Augusta, Me., August 31, 1862, marked "Private and personal," Blaine says to Fisher: "No person could be more anxious for a settlement than I am, and, if upon our next interview we cannot reach one, why then we must try other means. But my judgment is that I shall make you so liberal an offer of a settlement that you cannot possibly refuse it, as one of the elements which I wish to take into account is the note of $10,000 given you in 1863 for the Spencer stock. I desire that you will furnish me with items of interest on that note which you still hold,—that you did not charge me interest, possibly omitting one or two years. I will be obliged if you will give me information on this point, for I intend to submit to you a full and explicit settlement, and in making it up it is necessary that I should have this information; please send it as promptly as you may be able to give it to me.

MR. BLAINE TOO HARD UP TO PAY INDEBTEDNESS VAGUELY INCURRED.

[*Personal.*]

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 9, 1872.—MY DEAR MR. FISHER: On my return home yesterday I found your favor of the 6th from Stonington asking for my notes of $6,000 on account. It seems to me that a partial settlement of our matter would only lead to future trouble,—at all events to a mere postponement of our present difficulties. I deem it highly desirable that we should have a conclusive settlement, and I have been eager for that these months. The account which you stated June 20, 1872, does not correspond precisely with the reckoning I have made of my indebtedness on the note you hold. You credit me April 26, 1859, with $12,500 dividend from the Spencer Company, but there were two subsequent dividends of $3,750, the other of $5,800, of which no mention is made in your statement, though I received in June, 1870, your check for $2,760 or $2,800, which was a part of these dividends, I believe. I think my cash memorandum of June 25, 1869, for $2,500, with which you charge me, represented at the time a part of the dividends, but, being debited with that, I am entitled to a credit of the dividend. In other words, as I reckon it, there are dividends amounting to $9,550 due me with interest, since June, 1870, of which I have received only $2,700 or $2,800, entitling me thus to a credit of some $7,500 besides the cash memorandum, Jan. 9, 1874, $600, which, with interest, amounted to $904, was obviously included in the consolidated note which was given to represent all my indebtedness to you, and which you repeatedly assured me would be met and liquidated in good time by Spencer dividends. If the $6,000 cash is so important to you, I would be glad to assist in raising the same for you on your notes, using Little Rock bonds as collateral at the same rate they are used in Boston,—four to one. I think I could get the money here on four or six months on these terms. If I had the money myself I would be glad to advance it to you, but I am as dry as a contribution-box, borrowing, indeed, to defray my campaign expenses. Very sincerely yours, J. G. BLAINE.

WARREN FISHER, Esq., Boston.

MR. BLAINE KNEW MANY CHANNELS IN WHICH HE COULD BE USEFUL.

AUGUSTA, June 29, 1869.—MY DEAR MR. FISHER: I thank you for the article from Mr. Lewis. It is good in itself and will do good. He writes like a man of large intelligence and comprehension. Your offer to admit me to a participation in the new railroad enterprise is in every respect as generous as I could expect or desire. I thank you very sincerely for it, and in this connection I wish to make a suggestion of a somewhat selfish character. It is this: You spoke of Mr. Caldwell disposing of a share of his interest to me. If he really designs to do so, I wish he would make the proposition definite, so that I could know just what to depend on. Perhaps, if he waits till full development of the enterprise, he might grow reluctant to part with the share; and I do not, by this, mean any distrust of him. I do not feel that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise. If I once embark in it I see various channels in which, I know I can be useful. Very hastily and sincerely your friend. J. G. BLAINE.

Mr. FISHER, India street, Boston.

MR. BLAINE DESIRES TO BE REIMBURSED FOR A LITTLE JOB HE DID FOR ONE GRAB AT THE EXPENSE OF ANOTHER.

[*Personal.*]

AUGUSTA, Me., Oct. 4, 1869.—MY DEAR SIR: I spoke to you a short time ago about a point of interest to your Railroad Company that occurred at the last session of Congress. It was on the last night of the session, when the bill renewing the land grant to the State of Arkansas for the Little Rock Road was reached. Julian, of Indiana, Chairman of the Public Lands Committee, and by right entitled to the floor, attempted to put on the bill as an amendment the Fremont & El Paso scheme,—a scheme probably well known to Mr. Caldwell. The House was thin and the lobby in the Fremont interest had the thing all set up, and Julian's amendment was likely to prevail if brought to a vote. Root and the other members from Arkansas, who were doing their best for their own bill, to which there seemed no objection, were in despair, for it was well known that the Senate was hostile to the Fremont scheme, and, if the Arkansas bill had gone back to the Senate with Julian's amendment, the whole thing would have gone on the table, and slept the sleep of death. In this dilemma Root came to know what on earth he could do under the rules, for he said it was vital to his constituents that the bill should pass. I told him that Julian's amendment was entirely out of order, because not germane, but he had not sufficient confidence in his knowledge of the rules to make the point, but he said Gen. Logan was opposed to the present scheme and would probably make the point. I sent my page to Gen. Logan with the suggestion, and he at once made the point. I could not do otherwise than sustain it, and so the bill was freed from the mischievous amendment moved by Julian, and at once passed without objection. At that time I had never seen Mr. Caldwell, but you can tell him that, without knowing it, I did him a great favor. Sincerely yours, J. G. BLAINE.

W. FISHER, JR., Esq., Boston.

This was some months before Blaine became interested in the stock of the road.

AN EXTRACT.

The following is an extract from a letter to Fisher from Blaine, dated July 3, 1872: "It seems to me, as I review and recall our several conferences, that we ought not to have any trouble in coming to an easy adjustment, as follows: First, I am ready to fulfill the memorandum held by you in regard to the Northern Pacific Railroad, as I always have been; second, you are ready to consider the land-bonds in my possession as surrendered in payment of the debt to which they were originally held as collateral; third, I am ready to pay you the full amount of cash due you on the memorandum held by you, provided you will pay me half the amount of bonds due me on the memoranda held by me, the cash to be paid and the bonds to be delivered at the same time. As to the further sale of the share in Northern Pacific, I am ready to do all in my power to oblige you in the matter. If we can adjust the first and second points herein referred to, the third might be left, if you desire, to the future."

MORE ADMIRATION

FROM MANY SORTS OF SOURCES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Blaine's speech commenced in almost breathless silence. It ended in an almost perfect thunder of applause. Blaine has long been noted for the wonderful fertility of his intellectual resources, for his parliamentary skill, and for his audacious bravery. He made use of all his resources to-day. He was calm and deliberate, impassioned and audacious, by turn, and always skillful. As the climax approached, he exhibited a courage which subdued his opponents and electrified the House. There has probably never been a more dramatic and effective scene in the House than occurred when Blaine, walking down the long aisle from his seat to the centre of the arena in front of the Speaker's desk, with threatening eloquence arraigned Proctor Knott for suppressing that exculpatory telegram from Josiah Caldwell. The thunder of applause which drowned Blaine's strong voice seemed to turn the red cheeks of Proctor Knott to paleness. The following comments upon the effect of the results of the day's work,—its effect upon Blaine as a man and as a Presidential candidate,—have been derived for the most part

FROM HIS PERSONAL AND POLITICAL FRIENDS.

They say that his statement has shown his entire frankness as a man and a politician. It was an effort to invite 40,000,000 of people to his private confidence, but he did this in a manner which has satisfied the public demand, and has at the same time preserved his personal honor. His sensitiveness about having those letters printed shows that he has a fine sense of propriety, and the general judgment is that he has been benefited by the production of the letters. Many are convinced that the letters show Blaine's integrity and manhood to be

ON THE HIGHEST PLANE.

The letters, it is true, the Blaine men say, show that he has had transactions in railroad bonds, but they also indicate the highest sense of honor in connection with his business transactions. Two points, it is insisted, are especially established by the letters: First, they afford conclusive evidence that Blaine is not the wealthy man he has been considered to be, for it appears that, as late as 1874, he found it difficult to raise comparatively small sums of money. This seems to have been true both of the period before and after he was Speaker. Second, that he had

NOT SUFFICIENT POLITICAL INFLUENCE

with Jay Cooke & Co. to obtain a letter of credit from them for Fisher for $10,000 without paying the money. This, it is argued, utterly refutes the sensational stories which have connected Blaine with the jobberies of the Jay Cooke firm. Blaine's friends admit it to be true that there are one or two sentences in one of the letters that can be forced into a bad construction, but those sentences, they claim, are also susceptible of a good construction, and inasmuch as the whole of the correspondence

CAN BE CONSTRUED WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO BLAINE,

it is fair to construe those sentences in a favorable light. The fact of producing those letters gave Blaine at once the sympathy of the House. His prompt explanation of every part which seemed dubious and questionable served to increase that sympathy. The effect of the suppression by the ex-Confederates of the Judiciary Committee of the telegram from Caldwell, received last Thursday, was intensified by the composition of the sub-Committee organized to try Blaine and by the intense partisan feeling which Proctor Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, exhibited in his explanation of that matter. These circumstances seem, in a great degree, to justify the charge on the part of the Republicans that the Democrats have been managing the whole investigation rather

IN THE SPIRIT OF A CONSPIRACY

than as a judicial proceeding. The Blaine people insist that, as to the sum of the effect of the day, it is entirely in favor of Blaine as a man, however much opinion may still differ as to its effect upon him as a Presidential candidate. If he made a mistake in seizing the letters, it was, they claim to maintain what he believed to be the personal right of an American citizen. When the letters came to be read, there were many Blaine men who wondered why Mr. Blaine should have been anxious to have prevented their publication. As to the Spencer rifle matter, the fact that he entered the Company before he was in Congress, they say, places the whole matter, of course, beyond the sphere of Congressional jurisdiction and possibly of public criticism. No point, his friends say, can be made upon that letter. The fact that he has been so entirely frank with respect to every transaction which has ever been hinted at in the testimony, or has been the subject of rumor, is regarded as very much in his favor.

THE GENERAL EFFECT

is in his favor for entire integrity of purpose and for a higher sense of honor than is generally supposed to prevail among Congressmen. One gentleman said that he had for some time been impressed with the belief, which he had frequently seen published, that Blaine was simply a "managing politician," in an adverse and unfavorable sense; but he considered that these letters show him to be possessed of as nice feelings and of as fine sense of honor as is often the case with public men. The one fact that this investigation is conducted by two Rebel Democrats, it is considered, will of itself produce an electrifying effect throughout the country, and that the consequent enthusiasm for Blaine as a man will be irresistible.

"OTHERS WHO HAVE TRIED THIS REMEDY."

A Western Congressman who has been very enthusiastic for Blaine says this makes Blaine's nomination absolutely secure. There is no human power that can prevent it. It will have a tendency to create an enthusiasm for him which nothing can check.

A prominent Democrat, himself the Chairman of a Committee, says that he believes that the Judiciary Committee has been disgraced, and that Blaine in his contest with the Committee is absolutely victorious.

A distinguished Republican Representative from Massachusetts, who has not been regarded as especially friendly to Blaine, says: "This is a complete vindication of Blaine's manhood." Another Western Representative says that, without considering the effect upon him as a candidate, the statement places Blaine as man in a much higher position than he has heretofore held, because it strips him naked, as it were, before the country and shows absolutely what was worst about him, and, if this is the worst that can be found, his enemies may as well abandon their contest.

A number of Conkling men in a group agreed that to-day's work not only gave Blaine what he had before, but makes him much stronger than he was previous to the Mulligan affair.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL SENSATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—After the reading of the letters had been completed, reviewing the facts in the case very briefly, Blaine said that only one bit of evidence was wanting to make it entirely complete; that was the testimony of Josiah Caldwell. A suggestion had been made, he said, that Caldwell be summoned, and he asked Knott, the Chairman of the Committee, if he had sent a telegram to him in Europe. Knott replied evasively that he had not been able to learn Caldwell's address. Then Blaine, roused to the highest pitch of excitement, demanded to know if he had received any dispatch from Caldwell, and, without waiting for an answer, he strode down into the open space before the Clerk's desk and announced that he had heard yesterday morning that such a dispatch had been received. Still receiving no answer, and the excitement in the House being at

THE VERY HIGHEST PITCH,

Blaine charged down upon the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee with the accusation that he had received such a dispatch from Caldwell, that it entirely sustained the testimony of Col. Scott and vindicated him (Blaine) from all connection with the bonds in question. The scene that followed this beggars description. The tumultuous applause which rose from the Republican side of the House, from the galleries, and which was joined in even by some of the Democrats, entirely drowned the noise made by the Speaker's gavel, as for several minutes he attempted in vain to restore order in the House. The only scene of late years that has approached it in intensity of excitement was that caused on the 4th of last March by the eloquent farewell speech which Blaine made on adjourning the House of the Forty-third Congress and retiring from the position of Speaker. Anything which occurred after this outburst was tame and uninteresting compared with it. Blaine followed up the advantage which he had gained by introducing a resolution ordering the Committee to report forthwith any dispatch it might have received from Caldwell, and then yielded the floor.

IN THE HOUSE.

EXCITING SCENES.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—Blaine (rising to a question of privilege), proceeded to address the House on the subject of investigation into the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific transactions, in which his name had become involved. He read the resolution offered by Mr. Tarbox, on which the inquiry as to the connection of the Union Pacific Railroad with bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad was commenced. The author of that resolution had at the time disclaimed any particular allusion to him (Blaine), a disclaimer which he (Blaine) regarded at the time with some little incredulity. It soon became entirely obvious that the resolution was solely and

ONLY AIMED AT HIM,

and that the Union Pacific matter, or any other incident to the investigation, was secondary, insignificant, and unimportant, and he did not complain of that. He was ready to meet it. The gentleman on whom the statement of accusation rested (Mr. Harrison) had been the first man called, and had stated what he knew from rumor. Then Rollins, Morton, Millard, and T. A. Scott were examined, and their testimony was complete and conclusive in disproof of his (Blaine's) having had anything whatever to do with the transaction. He had expected to have an early report from the Committee, but it had been prolonged, and prolonged, and prolonged, and he had been somewhat surprised last week at being told that the Committee would then turn to investigate the transactions of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, on a newspaper report that there had been some effort on his part with a friend in Boston to procure for him some shares of that Company (which effort had proved abortive). He had asked the gentleman from Virginia, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee (Hunton), under what authority he proposed to make that investigation, and was told that the authority was a resolution offered by Mr. Luttrell on the 31st of January. He thought that that gentleman (Luttrell) would be surprised to find out that the first thing done under that resolution was to bring its whole force to bear on a little transaction in Boston which had proved never to have been a transaction at all. That investigation was begun, and three witnesses had testified just precisely as the circumstances were. He had no sooner got through with that than, in another part of the Capitol, without the slightest notice or warning to him, the Committee on the Real Estate Pool had entered on an investigation specifically aimed at him, so that there were

THREE INVESTIGATIONS

going on at the same time without any of them being completed. He understood that the gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) proposed this morning still another inquiry about the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, a transaction which was fifteen years old, even if it existed, and this was also aimed at him. Now, he would say, and say it boldly, that under these general powers to investigate the Pacific Railroad Companies, the whole inquiry of the Committees was aimed personally at him. Why did they not organize a Committee to investigate James G. Blaine? He wanted to meet the thing squarely. He did not wish to stir up any blood on this question, but he would say that ever since a certain debate took place in the House in January last it had been known that there were gentlemen here whose feelings had been exasperated against him, and it was to be remarked that while there were seven Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee, the Chairman of that Committee (Knott) selected on the Sub-Committee to which these matters had been referred two members from the South who had been in the Rebel army.

Mr. Knott—One word.

Mr. Blaine—After a moment.

Mr. Knott—Allow me a word now.

Mr. Blaine—Well, go on.

Mr. Knott—The matter of that railroad investigation was referred to a Sub-Committee before I ever heard your name mentioned in connection with it. I had no act or part in inciting any investigation implicating you at all.

Mr. Blaine—Then the gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) insisted under that resolution, which was obviously on its face limited to the $75,000 bond transaction with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, on going into all the affairs of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company as incidental thereto, and pursued it to such an extent that finally I had myself, through my colleague, Frye, to take an appeal to the full Committee and the full Committee decided that the gentleman (Hunton)

HAD NO RIGHT TO GO INTO IT.

But when he came back he resumed the examination exactly in the same way until he was stopped by my colleague (Frye) acting, not as my attorney, but as my friend, and when finally the witness, Mulligan, came here loaded with information in regard to the Fort Smith Railroad, the gentleman (Hunton) drew out what he knew had no reference whatever to the question under investigation, and then and there insisted on all my private memoranda being allowed to be exhibited by this man Mulligan, which had no more connection or relation with this investigation than with the North Pole. The gentleman tried his best also (until, I believe, that idea has been abandoned) to capture, and use and control my private correspondence. This man had selected out of a correspondence running over a great many years letters which he thought would be peculiarly damaging to me. He came here loaded with them. He came here for a sensation. He came here primed. He came here on that particular errand. I was advised of it, and I obtained these letters under circumstances which have been notoriously scattered throughout the United States, and are known everywhere. I have them (holding up a package). I claim that

I HAVE THE ENTIRE RIGHT TO THESE LETTERS,

not only by natural right, but on all precedents and principles of law. The man who held them in his possession held them wrongfully, and the Committee which attempted to take these letters from this man for use against me proceeded wrongfully. It proceeded in the boldest and most defiant violation of ordinary personal and private rights that belong to every American citizen. I am willing to meet the Judiciary Committee on that point. I wanted that Committee to introduce it. I wanted the gentleman from Kentucky (Knott) and the gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) to introduce that question on the floor, and they did not do it.

Mr. Knott (in his seat)—Oh, no; you want to be made a martyr of.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, and you did not want it. There's the difference. I will go a little further, and say that you did not dare to do it.

Mr. Knott—We will not talk about "daring."

Mr. Hamilton (N. J.)—I rise to a question of order. Is the gentleman's language parliamentary?

Mr. Blaine—Yes, entirely so.

The Speaker pro tem (Cox in chair)—It is for the Chair to decide.

Mr. Blaine—I understand the Judiciary Committee to have abandoned that issue against me, but there has gone forth the idea or impression that because I would not permit that man, or any man, when I could prevent it, from holding as a menace over my head my private correspondence, there must be something in it most deadly and destructive to my reputation. I would like any gentleman on this floor, and all of them are presumed to be men of affairs whose business has been varied and whose intercourse has been large, to stand up here and say that he is willing and ready to have his private correspondence for the last ten or twelve years handed over and made public? Does it imply guilt? Does it imply a sense of weakness that a man will protect his private correspondence? No, sir. It is a man's first instinct to do it, and it is the last outrage on any man to violate it. I have

DEFIED THE POWER TO TAKE THESE LETTERS

from me. I do it still. I speak with all respect for this House. I know its powers, and I trust that I respect them; but I say that this House has no more power to order what shall be done or not done with my private correspondence than it has to order what I shall do with the nurture and admonition of my children, not one particle more. But I am now to show the letters (holding them up in his hand). I thank God Almighty that I am not ashamed to show them. There they are. There is the very original package. With some sense of humiliation, with a mortification which I do not pretend to conceal, with a sense of outrage which I think any man in may position would feel, I invite the confidence of 44,000,000 of people, and I will read these letters. [Applause, which the Speaker pro tem endeavored to suppress.] Many of these letters have not the remotest bearing on the subject, but some of them will require a little explanation. Some of them may possibly involve humiliation, but I would a good deal rather take that than take the evil surmises, and still more evil inferences, that might be drawn if I did not act with this frankness.

THE LETTERS.

Mr. Blaine thereupon proceeded to read and to make passing comments upon, and explanations of, various points in the several letters. The allusion to the Spencer contract he explained by saying that in the summer of 1861, two years before he first came to Congress, he had been asked if he could not get an opportunity for the inventor of the Spencer repeating rifles to bring that new arm to the attention of the Secretary of War. He came on to Washington and had an interview with Secretary Cameron. Mr. Cameron had given orders to have it tested by the Ordnance Bureau. It had been thoroughly tested, and the experiments were so satisfactory that a preliminary order for 20,000 rifles was made. He had been paid, not an extravagant, but a moderate, fee for his services, which he had just as much liberty to take as any lawyer or agent had to take a fee. Subsequently he had taken and paid for $10,000 worth of stock in the Company. That was the whole story. There are the five letters. There are the whole of them, and here is

MULLIGAN'S MEMORANDUM.

I keep it as a protection for myself, to show the identity of the letters in every respect.

Mr. Glover—Will you have that memorandum read?

Mr. Blaine—I will do so.

Mr. Hale—Does this exhibit cover every paper that came from Mulligan?

Mr. Blaine—Every solitary scrap.

Mr. Glover—Let that memorandum be read at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Blaine (sending it to the Clerk's desk)—Yes, I will be glad to have it read.

The following is the memorandum of Mulligan's:

1. Oct. 4, 1869. Relating to debate in the House, and Blaine's ruling; also *Globe*, and the favors he was to receive from C. for the pressing of bill.
2. Oct. 4, 1869. On same subject.
3. June 27, 1869. Thanking Fisher for admitting him in participate in L. & F. Railroad, and urging him to make "Cald" (Caldwell) say how much he would give him, and for what. He knew he would be no deadhead, but would render valuable assistance.
4. July 25, 1869. On the same subject.
5. Sept. 5, 1869. Contract with different parties.
6. Contract with Northern Pacific.
7. May 14, 1870. Caldwell designed to treat him handsomely.
8. Oct. 24, 1871. Fisher to Blaine. Urging settlement of Union Pacific Railroad account, $25,000.
9. Oct. 4, 1871. Blaine admits that there are $6,000 paid on the $25,000 loan, and to having received $50,000 from Fisher.
10. Oct. 1, 1871. Admits being paid $60,000 on account of loan. Mr. Blaine sold sundry parties $125,000 first mortgage bonds and common stock, $125,000 preferred do, $125,000 for which was paid them $125,000 cash, and Mr. Blaine was to receive for his share of the transaction $125,000 land grant bonds, $32,500 first mortgage bonds.

BLAINE'S DEFENSE.

After the memorandum was read Blaine said: Now, I would be obliged for any gentleman, when he reads these letters, to see the obvious intent in which that memorandum was made up. I desire also to call attention to the fact that these were letters for which I was ready to commit suicide, and sundry and divers other desperate things, in order to acquire them.

I have one or two more observations to make. The specific charge which went to the Committee was whether I was a party, in interest to that $64,000 transaction, and I submit that up to this time there has not been one particle of proof to connect me with it. These letters were picked out of a correspondence extending over fifteen years. The man (Mulligan) did his worst, his very worst. They were picked out of the most intimate business correspondence of my life. I ask you, gentlemen, and I ask with some feeling, if any of you could stand closer scrutiny, a more rigid investigation of your correspondence.

CALDWELL.

Now there is but one piece of testimony wanting, there is but one thing to close the complete circle of the testimony. There is one witness I cannot have, but to whom the Judiciary Committee voted to send a cable dispatch—Josiah Caldwell. I ask the gentleman from Kentucky if that cable dispatch was sent?

Mr. Knott—The gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) and I have both endeavored to get Caldwell's address and have not yet got it.

Mr. Blaine—Has the gentleman from Kentucky received a cable dispatch from Caldwell?

Mr. Knott—I will explain that directly.

Mr. Blaine—I want a categorical answer.

Mr. Knott—I have received a dispatch purporting to be from Caldwell. How did you know I got it?

Mr. Blaine (advancing down the aisle)—When did you get that dispatch?

Mr. Knott—I want you to answer my question first.

Mr. Blaine—I never heard of it till yesterday.

Mr. Knott—How did you hear it?

Mr. Blaine—I heard that you got a dispatch last Thursday morning from Josiah Caldwell exonerating me completely and absolutely from this charge, and (with great vehemence of manner) you have suppressed it. [Loud applause and cheering on the Republican side of the House and in the galleries, which caused the Speaker pro tem to clear the galleries and to direct the Doorkeeper to clear the floor of the House of all unauthorized persons].

After some time spent in having order restored, Mr. Blaine again returned to the charge and demanded of Mr. Knott an answer to his question.

Mr. Knott (contemptuously)—I will answer when I get ready. Go on with your speech.

MR. BLAINE OFFERS A RESOLUTION.

Mr. Blaine—I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to report forthwith to the House whether, in acting under the resolution of the House of May 2d, relative to the purchase by the Union Pacific Railroad Company of seventy-five land-grant bonds of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad Company, said Committee has sent a telegram to one Josiah Caldwell in Europe, and received a reply thereto, and if so, that the Committee report said telegram and reply, with the date when said reply was received, and the reason why the same has been suppressed, or whether the Committee has heard from said Josiah Caldwell in any other way, and what.

The gentleman (Knott) intended to convey the idea that I had some illegitimate knowledge of how that dispatch was obtained. I have had no communication with Josiah Caldwell, and no means of knowing from the telegraph office when it was received, but I tell the gentleman from Kentucky that murder will out, and that secrets will leak. I am prepared to state to this House that at 8 o'clock or thereabouts last Thursday morning the gentleman from Kentucky received and receipted for a message addressed to him from Josiah Caldwell, in London, entirely corroborating and sustaining the testimony of Mr. T. A. Scott, which Caldwell had just read in a New York newspaper, and entirely exculpating me from charges which I am bound to believe, from the suppression of that dispatch, the gentlemen are anxious to fasten upon me. I move the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. Holman suggested that the resolution could only be voted for under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Blaine—Not at all. The resolution embraces the highest of privileges, and involves the good faith and honor of the Judiciary Committee.

HUNTON EXPLAINS.

Mr. Hunton, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, stated that he would make a short statement of the matter to which the gentleman (Blaine) had alluded, and he trusted he would do it calmly, dispassionately, and fairly. The House had witnessed this morning a remarkable, not to say an unexampled, scene. During this session two resolutions had been adopted by the House, each of which ordered an investigation, each of which had been referred to the Judiciary Committee by the House, and each of which had been by this Committee referred to a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Ashe, Lawrence, and himself. Before the Committee had reached any conclusion, or had finished taking testimony, an effort was made by the gentleman who was supposed to be most deeply concerned in those investigations to take the consideration of those questions from the organ of the House and to report upon them in person. He need not remind the House what sort of a report would come from that Committee if the gentleman from Maine were allowed to make it. After the House had ordered an investigation, it was not only unexampled, but entirely against lehislative practice, for a gentleman to rise and undertake to

ANTICIPATE THE CONCLUSIONS OF THE COMMITTEE,

or to state what the action of the Committee had been. When the Sub-Committee was organized the gentleman from Maine had expressed himself not only satisfied but pleased with its personnel, and now that gentleman complained that two members of the Sub-Committee were ex-Confederates. At the instance of the gentleman from Maine, a day had been appointed on which the Sub-Committee was to enter upon its duties, and now the gentleman told the House that he had learned first from the Sub-Committee that he was the party to be investigated and not the Union Pacific Railroad Company. So far from that being so, the first that he (Hunton) had heard from any member of the House or of the Committee on the subject was from Mr. Blaine himself, to the effect that the resolution offered by Mr. Tarbox attached to him, and that he warned the investigation commenced on a given day, and proceeded with as much dispatch as possible. On the very day fixed the investigation had begun, and from that day to this every hour that the Committee could devote to it had been devoted to it, except when the gentleman himself prevented it. More than two weeks had been lost to the Committee because of the conduct of the gentleman from Maine, and now that gentleman tried to make the impression that it was the purpose of the Committee to prolong the investigation for some sinister purpose. He might just as well have said that it was the purpose of the Committee to postpone it until after the 14th of June. Every member of the Committee would bear him witness that the Committee had worked in season and out of season, sitting on one occasion nearly an entire day in order to get through with the investigation prior to the 14th of June. Every delay that had occurred had been either because the gentleman from Maine was absent or requested an adjournment.

In regard to the Northern Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroad investigations, he had told Blaine that the Committee would take up first the matters which touched him if he desired it. Blaine had desired the Committee to do so, and yet he seemed very much surprised now to find that an investigation was to be undertaken by the Committee that involved an examination into these Pacific Railroads, and it was prolonged, and prolonged, and prolonged, while the Committee had agreed for his sake and for his purpose to stop all other inquiry under Luttrell's resolution until the Committee disposed of that which seemed to attach to Blaine.

Mr. Frye—Did not Mr. Blaine object that under Luttrell's resolution the Committee had no jurisdiction of a stock transaction between two individuals?

Mr. Hunton—I think it very likely he did, and I think that if the question of jurisdiction was left to Mr. Blaine there would be a great many questions ruled out; but the Committee had to decide the question of jurisdiction for itself, and it decided that it had jurisdiction.

MULLIGAN.

Coming down to the Mulligan matter, Mr. Hunton spoke of Mulligan as a Boston gentleman whose character was unimpeached and unimpeachable. He said that Fisher had been asked the question, on the stand, what sort of a man Mulligan was, and that the reply was substantially, not literally, that Mulligan was as good a man as he ever knew, if not the best man he ever knew; and Mr. Atkins, another witness, had made substantially the same answer. Mulligan had mentioned, when under examination, that he had certain letters, and the mention of those letters had seemed to have an immediate effect upon Mr. Blaine, who immediately whispered to Lawrence to move an adjournment, and Lawrence had got up with great solemnity on his countenance and said: "Mr. Chairman, I am very sick." [Laughter.]

Mr. Lawrence rose to explain.

Mr. Hunton—I hope the gentleman is better today. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lawrence—I ask my colleague whether, when I went into the Committee-room that morning, I did not say that I had been exceedingly sick. I was so sick that it was very difficult for me to sit there at all, and about half-past 12, at the time the Committee usually adjourns, I said I was quite unwell and moved that the Committee adjourn. I have been quite unwell ever since. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Hunton—That is exactly as it occurred. The gentleman from Ohio came in in the morning sick, but he went to work in the most vigorous style for two hours, and when the letters came the gentleman became sick again, and somebody else became sicker. [Laughter.]

Mr. Lawrence—It ought to be said, in justice to Mr. Blaine, that, as to his indicating his purpose for me to move to adjourn, it was not because of any fear of what was going on.

Mr. Hunton—I never intimated any such a thing. [Laughter.] The gentleman is raising a man of straw just to knock him over, but I do say that, after these letters were mentioned incidentally, the gentleman, on the suggestion of Mr. Blaine, moved an adjournment, and put it on the ground that he was sick. An adjournment was had, as we did not like to keep our colleague in misery and distress. When Mulligan was put on the stand the next morning, he proceeded to make a personal explanation.

[Hunton here recounted Mulligan's explanation substantially. It has been already printed.]

Mr. Hunton, resuming, said, Who has a right to complain? The gentleman from Maine or the Committee? The gentleman from Maine, or this House? Here was a witness summoned from Boston, who did not appear as a voluntary witness, but came under compulsory process of the House. He was entitled to the protection of the House. This is a question which concerns the House more than a committee. I claim that, according to well-settled principles of law, those letters belonged to Warren Fisher from the time that he received them until he delivered them to Mulligan, and from that time forth Mulligan was entitled to the ownership of them. Mr. Blaine had no more property in these letters than he had in my watch, or in any other piece of my property.

Mr. Frye—Did not Mr. Blaine offer to submit those letters to be examined privately, and did not Mr. Hunton say that he would not examine them privately?

Mr. Hunton—I refused to receive them privately. I said to Blaine over and over again: "I do not want to see your correspondence, either publicly or privately. I have got no right to see it except as a Committeeman, and those gentlemen who sit on either side of me have the same right as I have." I have the honor of an invitation to Mr. Blaine's house to read those letters, but I replied on the same day, "It is for the House to determine whether the Committee did write or wrong. If I have erred it has been an error of judgment, and I say to-day that it is a job that I never fancied."

KNOTT'S REMARKS.

Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, said he had listened to impuations upon himself within the last two hours which, coming from a different source, he might perhaps answer very differently from the manner in which he should now attempt to answer them. Those who were intimately acquainted with him knew that he was the last man in the world to seek a personal controversy, and he assured the House that of all men in the world the gentleman from Maine (Blaine) was the last man with whom he would seek such a controversy. That gentleman was entirely too immense in his proportions:

"Why, man, he doth bestride this narrow world
Like a Colossus, and we petty men
Walk under his huge legs and peep about
To find ourselves dishonorable graves."

As a friend of his would say, the gentleman was entirely too bumptious and too usurptious for him. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Two-thirds of the time the gentleman was in the House he did not seem to realize whether he was Speaker or only simply a member, and to a stranger it would be an unsolvable enigma to know which he was. The gentleman had unnecessarily lugged him (Knott) into this personal matter of his own. In the first place he had intimated that from some unworthy motive he (Knott), as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, had appointed on the Sub-Committee which had charge of these investigations the gentleman from Virginia (Hunton) and the gentleman from North Carolina (Ashe). In answer to that he had to say, first, that either of those gentlemen was his (Blaine's) peer in any sense of the word, and that in point of honor or in point of character it was no disparagement for the gentleman from Maine to say they were his superiors. [Hisses and other marks of disapprobation from the Republican side of the House.] Mr. Knott—That is all right. There are three kinds of animals in the world that hiss, vipers, geese, and fools. [Laughter.] In the second place, this Sub-Committee was selected long before there was any insinuation, public or private, that the gentleman from Maine was in any manner implicated in any of the alleged fraudulent transactions on the part of any of these corporations, and it did seem to me when the gentleman flung his imputations at me it is a little strange that he could ascribe such motives to me under the circumstances. Even granting that the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from North Carolina were his personal enemies, it does seem

A LITTLE REMARKABLE

that you cannot touch one of these railroads but the gentleman from Maine will squeal, and I have no doubt that it struck Mr. Harrison as a little remarkable that when that $75,000-bond transaction was mentioned in the meeting of Directors the Treasurer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company should say, "Do not say anything about that. It will involve Blaine." But this Committee was raised long before I had any intimation that Blaine was involved in it in any manner. I went to his personal friend and colleague, Frye, and asked him to take a position on the Sub-Committee, which he declined. The gentlemen from Maine seems to insinuate that it is the settled purpose of the Judiciary Committee to do something or other which might, peradventure, prevent him from receiving the nomination of his party at the coming Convention at Cincinnati. I beg the gentleman to believe that, so far as I am concerned, we are perfectly willing he should receive that nomination. If, in the pending campaign, we cannot defeat the gentleman from Maine, then our cause is entirely hopeless. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] If he should receive the nomination and be elected by the American people in the face of all the facts, then all I can say is "May the Lord have mercy on the American people." [Shouts of laughter.] The Judiciary Committee has done the gentleman no wrong. It has not even decided what shall be done with these letters. The Committee has not taken any action on the subject at all, and the gentleman ought to be informed that to-morrow morning the question was to be brought up. Yet in defiance of all parliamentary law, an ex-Speaker of the House comes here on the pretext of explanation, and takes the matter away from the jurisdiction of the Committee.

That is the condition in which this thing stands. It is a matter still *sub judice*, not decided at all, and there was no intimation that a solitary word of one of those letters would be given to the public, but the gentleman was very positively assured that he would not be martyred by the Judiciary Committee.

THE CALDWELL DISPATCH.

As to the cable dispatch from Josiah Caldwell, it is true that last Thursday morning I did receive a dispatch. The gentleman from Maine (Blaine) seems to know precisely the hour at which I received it, and its contents. He seems thoroughly posted on the subject, but permit me to say with regard to the insinuation that that telegram has been suppressed, that any man, high or low, whoever he may be, who will elsewhere make such an insinuation, will have to take the consequences. I hurl the falsehood back into the teeth of any man who makes a suggestion as to the suppression of that dispatch. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I have it. I did not suppress it at all. In less than thirty minutes after I received it I read it to several gentlemen, but there was no particular address in London from which it purported to come, and I did believe, and am not altogether certain yet that I do not believe it was a fixed-up job. [Murmers of dissent from the Republican side.]

Mr. Knott said: I have not the dispatch here. It is at my house. The contents of it are substantially as stated by the gentleman from Maine (Blaine). I do not know that I can repeat it in exact terms. The purport of it is that Caldwell had seen Thomas A. Scott's testimony in the New York papers, and that it was substantially correct; that he had not let Mr. Blaine have any bonds, and that he would send an affidavit to that effect, but that he was engaged in a railroad enterprise over there, and could not come to give his testimony without serious pecuniary loss. This is substantially what is in it, and if the gentleman had only waited that dispatch would have been presented to the Committee for whatever use the Committee might see proper to make of it. I had no desire to injure the gentleman personally. And especially not politically, but I desire that the truth may be told. As for myself, I had no knowledge of any transaction by the gentleman from Maine inconsistent with the highest personal integrity. I do not desire that he should be injured in the least, but I do desire that, if any person is guilty of wrong, we shall turn the gas on and let the people see him. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. Blaine moved the previous question on his resolution, and attempted to make further remarks, but was prevented by loud calls to order, and by the Speaker pro tem. ruling that he was not entitled to the floor for that purpose.

The House refused to second the previous question, and then, on motion of Mr. Banning (Ohio) the motion of Blaine was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary—yeas, 124; nays, 57.

The House, after a day of great excitement, adjourned.

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R. R. R.

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Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELEIF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinking, or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of ten years' growth cured

BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

I HAVE HAD AN OVARIAN TUMOR IN THE OVARIES AND BOWELS FOR TEN YEARS.

ANN ARBOR, Dec. 27, 1875.—DR. RADWAY: That others may be benefited, I make this statement:

I have had an Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels for ten years. I tried the best physicians of this place without any benefit. It was growing at such rapidity that I could not have lived much longer. A friend of mine induced me to try Radway's Remedies. I had not much faith in them, but finally, after much deliberation, I tried them.

I purchased six bottles of the Resolvent, two boxes of the Pills, and two bottles of the Relief. I used these without any apparent benefit. I determined to persevere. I used twelve more bottles of the Resolvent, two of the Relief, and two boxes of the Pills. Before they were gone I had lost twenty-five pounds.

I continued to use the medicine until I was sure that I was entirely cured. I took the medicine about five months, and during that time lost forty-five pounds. In all I took three dozen bottles of the Resolvent, six bottles Relief, and six boxes of the Pills.

I feel perfectly well, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for this help in my deep affliction. To you, sir, and your wonderful medicine, I feel deeply indebted, and my prayer is that it may be as much of a blessing to others as it has been to me.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. BIBBINS.

Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is the person for whom I requested you to send medicine in June, 1875. The medicines above stated were bought of me, with the exception of what was sent to her by you. I may say that her statement is correct without a qualification. (Signed) L. S. LEROY, Druggist and Chemist, Ann Arbor, Mich.

This may certify that Mrs. Bibbins, who makes the above certificate, is and has been for many years well known to us, and the facts therein stated are undoubtedly and undeniably correct. Any one who knows Mrs. Bibbins will believe her statement.

(Signed) BENJ. D. COCKER. MARY COCKER. MARY B. POND. E. B. POND.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

For the cure of all Chronic Diseases, Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc. PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE. Sold by Druggists.

Dr. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R-R-R-

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement Need Any One Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A Cure for Every Pain.

It was the first and is the Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF WILL Afford Instant Ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

DR. RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruptions, Sinking, or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pains in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

Ovarian Tumor

Of ten years' growth cured

BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

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THE COUNCIL.

Mayor Colvin Tries His Hand at Removals.

He Concurs with Hoyne in Decapitating Goodell,

And Also Attempts to Clean Out the Board of Public Works.

The Council Declines to Concur, the Measure Being at Present Unsafe.

The Report Approving Derickson's Bond Passed Over the Mayor's Veto.

Introduction of an Ordinance for a Special Election June 27.

It Will Come Up for Consideration at a Meeting Wednesday Evening.

COLVIN'S REMOVALS.

RYAN'S WISDOM.

The Council met yesterday evening, Mayor Colvin in the chair. When that gentleman came into the room there was much applause from many of the baser sort congregated in the lobby.

The first question being on the approval of the minutes of the last meeting.

Ald. Ryan—Is the presiding officer of this Council a part or member of this Council?

The Mayor—I suppose he is.

Ald. Ryan—In that case the presiding officer of the last meeting, or two subsequent meetings, has to-day been decided not to have been Mayor of the City of Chicago, and therefore in presiding over the last two meetings it was not in accordance with law, and he was not in fact presiding officer of this Council, and therefore the actions of this Council were null and void, and of no effect, and therefore the minutes cannot be approved. I would move that they be not approved.

The motion was lost, and the minutes approved.

GOODELL REMOVED.

The Clerk read the following:

CHICAGO, June 4, 1876.—*To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Chicago*—GENTLEMEN: I hereby approve of the ordinance passed by your honorable body on the 31st of May, 1876, entitled "An Ordinance Abolishing the Office of City Marshal." I have also this day removed R. E. Goodell from said office, and, for the reason that, as your honorable body have deemed it to be for the interests of the city to abolish said office, and have passed an ordinance to that effect, which is hereby approved by me, and, inasmuch as said ordinance, under the charter, cannot take effect until the end of the present fiscal year, I know of no good reason why such officer should be continued on the pay-rolls of said city, and I have therefore removed him from said office. Respectfully,

H. D. COLVIN, Mayor.

After some little talk on the question of reference to a committee it was placed on file.

THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Clerk read the following communication from the Mayor:

CHICAGO, June 5, 1876.—*To the Honorable the City Council of the City of Chicago:* GENTLEMEN: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me by law, I have this day removed Messrs. Redmond Prindiville, J. K. Thompson, and Louis Wahl, respectively, from the office of Commissioner of the Board of Public Works, and have appointed E. S. Chesbrough, Esq., to discharge the duties of these said respective officials, until a successor to said office shall have been appointed and qualified, or said officers restored to their several offices according to law.

My reason for said removal is that, in my opinion, the duties of said Board can be better and more satisfactorily performed by one person than by three. I would, therefore, recommend to your honorable body that an ordinance be passed whereby the duties of said Board shall be required to be performed by one person, and the expense of said department thereby reduced. Respectfully,

H. D. COLVIN, Mayor.

OBJECTIONS.

Ald. Cullerton—I do not believe that it is within the jurisdiction of the Mayor to remove three officers without putting three in their places, until such time as the Council by ordinance prescribe that such duties shall be performed by one person. The Boards are not operating under the present charter, with two exceptions, those of Fire and Police. The Board of Public Works must stand as it is until such time as it is remodeled by ordinances. The duties of the three Commissioners under the existing charter cannot be performed by one person. It is true the duties might be performed, but according to the letter of the law it would be wrong. One person cannot do the duties prescribed by the old charter as required of the members of the Board of Public Works. It must be three or none.

The Mayor—Will the Alderman please give us the law.

Ald. Cullerton read from the Mayor's act. The action taken the other evening by Mr. Hoyne in removing the members of the Board of Health was wrong till prescribed by ordinance. This thing must be done in the proper way.

The Mayor—I have no desire to do it any other way.

Ald. Sweeney—Did you (Ald. Cullerton) know Mayor Hoyne was wrong when he did this about the Board of Health?

Ald. Cullerton—I did.

Ald. Sweeney—Why did you not say it was wrong?

Ald. Cullerton—I did not desire to.

ITS UNWISDOM.

Ald. Thompson—I think it was ill-advised and probably very inconsiderate in Mr. Hoyne to remove the Board of Health. I did not then know the consequences that would follow, but I have since become fully aware of the evil consequences, or some of them, which have resulted from that hasty action. I am perfectly confident that the present acting Mayor of the city is not advised of the evil consequences which will follow from this action. Mr. Chesbrough cannot perform the duties of the Board of Public Works. It is absolutely impossible. It amounts to an abolition of all those offices—everyone of them. There is no power in the Acting Mayor or in the City Council without a proper ordinance to confer the duties and functions which have been exercised by the Board of Public Works upon any single man or upon any three men unless they are appointed to fill the office of Commissioners of the Board of Public Works. If this removal is persisted in there is nothing the Council can do except disapprove of it by a two-thirds vote. It is for the Acting Mayor to say whether he will withdraw this communication or not. If he does not, and the Council does not by a two-thirds vote disapprove of it, we shall have no Board of Public Works, and no man capable of performing the duties those officers must perform.

In reference to the Board of Health, that matter has been submitted to the Committee of which I am Chairman,—the Judiciary,—and I know that the consequences which have resulted from that wholesale removal have been disastrous in the extreme, while there may be a competition between the past and present Acting Mayor in this removal matter. We had better go somewhat slow. I should deprecate exceedingly any hasty action of this kind. I am not criticising the motives of the present Acting Mayor in this matter. I only call the attention of the Council and the Acting Mayor to the deleterious consequences which may follow from this action.

Ald. White—We have a Mayor to-night. You have been acting under a gentleman who had no authority. Under the law the Mayor can remove any officer. What objection can you have to the lawful, legal Mayor making these removals?

Ald. Thompson—I do not think there is the least doubt about the right of the Acting-Mayor to make this removal. I only call attention to the dangerous consequences that will ensue.

Ald. White was surprised that they had not made the discovery before. It was a little late for them to be talking of going slow. Ald. Cullerton's quotation from the law was absurd. The Mayor had the power, and he should not let the Council intimidate or undertread him.

THE QUESTION OF REFERENCE.

Ald. Hildreth moved its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. Cullerton moved its reference to the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys of the three divisions. The Alderman, in reply to Ald. White, said the Mayor must appoint a person to fill each vacancy created. He did not believe the removal was legal under the communication One man could not be put in to fill the three places, and it would be unwise to concur in the Mayor's recommendation.

The Mayor said he removed the men and conferred the powers they had exercised on another officer.

Ald. Lengacher objected to running conversations between the Mayor and an Alderman.

Ald. Cullerton read the Mayor's act, and insisted that Mr. Chesbrough could not replace Prindiville, Wahl, and Thompson, until the Council had passed an ordinance remodelling the Board.

Ald. Throop asked if the Mayor would have to appoint somebody to take Mr. Goodell's place, the latter having been removed.

Ald. Cullerton did not quite see the necessity for it. He believed it improper for the Council even to refer the communication, and moved that the action of the Mayor be not concurred in.

Ald. White responded to Ald. Cullerton.

ALD. SHERIDAN

called the Council's attention to the act of Feb. 13, 1863, which created the Board of Public Works. That act made the Board consist of three members, and required that a quorum of them should be necessary to transact business. That provision was unrepealed, and no business relating to waterworks, sewerage, etc., could be performed by one person. Mature consideration was necessary lest the city be plunged in untold evils. He believed the best thing to be done was for the Mayor to withdraw the letter.

Ald. Lengacher was not ready to vote then on the abolition of the Board, and favored a reference to the Judiciary Committee. The three on Streets and Alleys could not be gotten together easily. He hardly liked to abolish the Board. There were three divisions of the city, in each of which much money was expended, excluding the Fullerton avenue conduit, water-tunnel, etc. Each division should have a Commissioner to look after its interests. He was willing to abolish every Board but that of Public Works. The new Superintendent might live within the old limits of Cicero, and could spend hundreds of thousands of dollars there to advance his private interests. The Board of Public Works must be preserved.

Ald. Sweeney favored the reference of the matter. It would not do to go slow. To abolish the Board would not benefit the city much. He favored economy, but saw none in abolishing the Board of Public Works. It was essentially necessary. Refer the matter to a good committee—that on the Judiciary. He would not have said a word had Hoyne been presiding; but with Colvin, whom he esteemed so highly, in the chair, he spoke freely, and urged the Mayor to look into the subject.

Ald. Cullerton said there was nothing to refer, and he ought to have made the motion. The men were removed, but not in accordance with law. In the next place, it was bad policy. The proper motion was one

TO NON-CONCUR.

The men had been removed.

Ald. Lengacher suggested that there was an appointment also, which gave the right to refer to a committee.

Ald. Cullerton explained that this was a mere temporary appointment of Mr. Chesbrough, which the Council had nothing to do with. He moved the action of the Mayor in removing the Board be not concurred in.

Ald. Hildreth moved the reference of the whole subject to the Judiciary Committee.

The Mayor, in reply to an inquiry, said he believed the members of the Board were removed, and that the communication had been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Mayor held that the communication and Cullerton's motion were alike referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. Cullerton remarked that he intended to have his rights, and the Mayor said he should have them. The Alderman claimed that he was entitled to a vote on the motion to non-concur in the action of the Mayor. He wanted the Council to vote on his motion.

The Mayor asked for some authority for taking the vote. The communication had gone to a committee, and until it was gotten back there could be no vote on Cullerton's motion.

Ald. Cullerton—Does the Chair refuse to entertain my motion?

The Mayor—I do not see how it can be done.

Ald. Cullerton—It can be done under the section under which you make the removal.

The Mayor—It would be improper, but you can take an appeal.

Ald. Cullerton—I do appeal.

Ald. White delivered an oration which contained nothing of value.

Ald. Hildreth did the same thing.

WHITE.

Ald. Aldrich thought the business had better be disposed of at once—that night. There was no necessity for delay. Members were as ready to vote then as next week or the week following.

Ald White made a curious point of order, and Ald. Aldrich suggested that he was talking of matters whereof he knew nothing.

The Grammatical White replied "I can learn him equally as much as he knows."

This shocked the Mayor's sense of Lindley Murray, and White was removed to the ante-room.

Ald. Aldrich insisted that action by the Council that evening was perfectly proper. Put the three men out of their misery. It was proper to decide at once whether the Council would sustain the Mayor or not.

GENERAL DEBATE.

Ald. Throop hoped they would not violate the rules. The matter was referred, and there was nothing before the Council to talk about.

The debate then drifted on to the meaning of Rule 46, stuck there for some little time, and then got back to the Mayor's act—the removal of the Board of Public Works, etc.

Ald. Smith asked under what law they had been working with three Commissioners of the Board. Did the law say one must be from each division? Being assured one must be, he did not see how Mr. Chesbrough could make a geographical distribution of himself which would satisfy the condition of the law.

Ald. Sheridan held that the motion to non-concur was a proper one to be voted on at any time,—that moment, or at the next meeting. The motion to non-concur was not a proper subject for reference.

The Mayor insisted that the motion went over under the rules, it being a written communication in the hands of the Clerk. From that ruling an appeal had been taken.

Ald. Sheridan moved the previous question on the appeal, but subsequently withdrew it to let a few other gentlemen take a hand in the debate.

VOTE AT ONCE.

Ald. McCrea—My opinion is that this question is such a grave one that it should be disposed of to-night. It would be better to do that than to let it go over under the rules. Gentlemen have discussed the parliamentary bearings of the subject, and I do not care to go into them, but it seems to me that where you remove three of the most superior officers under you in the city, the interests of the city may suffer in the interim. I understand that Mr. Chesbrough, the gentleman whom you have appointed, is already overworked. No good can come out of a reference, for I think we all understand the subject. While I have sat here in this Council with gentlemen from whom I have differed on questions disposed of by the decision of the courts, I have done nothing vindictively, and I hope the deliberations to-night will be of that high order that we shall show no acrimony on these questions that affect so materially the interests of the city. It seems to me this question should be disposed of to-night. The reference is simply a technical matter. In the meantime the interests of this city will suffer from the action contemplated in this communication. Can we afford to do anything from a vindictive spirit? Here are three of the prominent officers of the city summarily disposed of. Will not the interests of the city suffer?

The Mayor—Not according to my view of the case.

Ald. McCrea—Can Mr. Chesbrough perform the duties of the office—the labor you have assigned him?

The Mayor—If he cannot a Superintendent of Works can.

Ald. McCrea—I hope the Council will not concur in the communication.

Ald. Thompson went at the subject from a parliamentary point of view, and arrived at the conclusion that the Mayor was all wrong, and that Rule 46 was harsh and unnecessary. Ald. Cullerton's motion and the Mayor's communication were not things which were subject to reference.

FIGHTING FOR THE FLOOR.

Ald. Cullerton got the floor.

Ald. Lengacher rose to a point of order that he had spoken but once and Ald. Cullerton six times. This inequality struck him as unjust and unparliamentary.

During the contest between these two gentlemen as to which of them should have the floor, Ald. Lawler secured it, but lost it to Ald. Ryan, who rose to the point that there was nothing before the house.

A private conversation ensued between Ald. Lengacher and the Mayor, which gradually glided into an oration on Rule 46 by the Alderman.

COLVIN OVERRULED.

The previous question was moved on the appeal and was ordered.

The question then being, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the sense of the House? a vote was taken, resulting—yeas, 9; nays, 26—as follows:

Yeas—Hildreth, O'Brien, White, Throop, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney—9.

Nays—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Sheridan, Sommer, Cullerton, Kerber, Lawler, Beidler, Van Osdel, Smith, Briggs, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Wheeler, Baumgarten, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Boser, Kirk—26.

So the decision of the Chair was not sustained.

The question then being on Ald. Cullerton's motion that the Council do not concur in the action of the Mayor in removing the members of the Board a vote was taken resulting—yeas, 28; nays, 6—as follows:

Yeas—McAuley, Aldrich, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Sheridan, Sommer, Cullerton, Kerber, O'Brien, Lawler, Beidler, Van Osdel, Smith, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Wheeler, Ryan, Baumgarten, Niesen, Waldo, Lengacher, Linsenbarth, Murphy, Sweeney, Boser, Kirk—28.

Nays—Pearsons, Ballard, Rosenberg, Hildreth, White, Throop—6.

So the removal was not concurred in.

SOME VETO MESSAGES.

DERICKSON'S BOND.

The following communication from the Mayor was read:

CHICAGO, June 5, 1876.—*To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Chicago*—GENTLEMEN: I herewith return to you, without my approval, the resolution passed by your honorable body on the 31st day of May, 1876, and which said resolution is as follows, to wit:

Resolved, That the penal sum in the bond of Richard P. Derickson, City Comptroller, be fixed at $100,000.

My reasons for disapproving of said resolution are: First, That the Hon. S. S. Hayes is now and has been for more than two years last past the City Comptroller of the City of Chicago, and no vacancy has occurred in said office since his appointment thereto. Second, that the pretended appointment of the said R. P. Derickson to said office is void, being without warrant or authority in law.

For the above reasons I cannot approve of said resolutions. Respectfully,

H. D. COLVIN, Mayor.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the vote by which the resolution fixing the bond was passed be reconsidered.

Ald. Lengacher thought it improper to reconsider an illegal act. Perhaps Mr. Derickson might have done some official act, and this reconsideration would be a recognition of him, and would make the city liable for his acts. If nothing of that sort was likely, then let it be reconsidered.

Ald. Hildreth thought the only thing to do was to reconsider the vote.

The motion to reconsider the vote was agreed to.

Ald. Aldrich moved that the resolution be adopted notwithstanding the veto of the Mayor.

The vote was taken, resulting—yeas, 24; nays, 11—as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Aldrich, Thompson, Gilbert, Stewart, Sheridan, Cullerton, Kerber, Lawler, Beidler, Van Osdel, Smith, Briggs, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Baumgarten, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Boser, and Kirk—24.

Nays—Sommer, Hildreth, O'Brien, White, Throop, Wheeler, Ryan, Niesen, Murphy, Lengacher, and Sweeney—11.

DERICKSON'S BOND.

The following communication from the Mayor was read:

CHICAGO, June 4.—*To the Honorable City Council of the City of Chicago*—GENTLEMEN: I hereby notify you that I disapprove of the act of your honorable body in approving of the official bond given by one R. P. Derickson, pretending to have been appointed to the office of City Comptroller of the City of Chicago, and which said bond was approved by you on the 31st day of May, 1876, and I hereby veto said act of your body. My reasons therefor are:

First—That said Derickson is not City Comptroller of said city.

Second—That said Derickson has never been legally appointed to said office.

Third—That the Hon. S. S. Hayes is now, and has been for over two years past, such City Comptroller, and that no vacancy has ever occurred in said office since his appointment thereto.

Fourth—That said bond is not executed in conformity to the law; and,

Fifth—That said bond, in form, is, in several particulars, irregular and uncertain.

For the above reasons, I cannot consent to the act of your honorable body in approving the said supposed bond. Respectfully,

H. D. COLVIN, Mayor.

The vote by which the bond was approved was reconsidered.

Ald. Aldrich moved that the resolution be passed over the veto.

Ald. Smith considered Mr. Hayes a good man, but thought many were better fitted for the position. The financial question was of great importance. It was important to firemen and police that it be settled at once. Our financial situation was perfectly understood at the East and things were not complicated there.

Ald. White said that all, if not most of them, knew that if Derickson were crowned with the laurels of the Comptroller's office, he could not pay off the firemen. Let them go for Hayes, the most competent man on this continent to negotiate a loan for Chicago.

WHERE WILL WE BE?

Ald. Cullerton—What will be the condition of affairs with two Comptrollers? We do not want to get the city into any further wrangle than it is in at present. The head of the government should regulate the finances as soon as possible instead of removing petty officers.

The Mayor—I think you are taking the very course to do it.

Ald. Hildreth—I hope there will not be anything done to stop the settlement of the financial affairs at the earliest possible moment. We have had enough delay in this matter. If it is necessary to have a new Comptroller, and some gentleman in this Council can show to the Mayor some person in Chicago who is more fitted for the position than Mr. Hayes, I would like to see that man, because I think he would be a white blackbird. An attempt here to clog the wheels of the financial department by such action as is involved in bringing in a matter of this kind, it seems to me, would be wrong. The people in New York would not understand the situation, and our people would suffer.

Ald. Lawler expressed his sympathy for the unpaid laborers, and wanted the best means adopted to raise money to pay them off. He had no personal feeling as between Hayes or Derickson. The former had been removed on Mr. Hoyne's motion, and yet persisted in sticking to office, and being lauded as the great financier. Ald. Pearsons had met with encouragement at the East, not on account of Hayes, but on account of the confidence put in the new Council by Eastern capitalists. Ald. Lawler was in favor of the elevation of labor, and the payment of laborers, but he was in favor of cutting off all the barnacles who would not work. He objected to these appeals to the unemployed by some members of the Council. He had been insulted by jibes and jeers. He had looked over the charter, found he represented only the people of his ward, and was responsible only to them.

Ald. Aldrich—This was a report from the Judiciary Committee. This is an attempt to veto our concurrence in that report. I did not make this motion because I believe it is in the power of the Mayor to veto any such report. I do not believe it would make much difference whether the veto came or not; but still I think it proper that we should concur in the report, notwithstanding this veto, and that is all there is to it. I do not ask any gentleman to vote in favor of it unless he deems it wise to do so. I am not here to argue for the passage of this resolution. I propose to vote to concur in the report, and not desiring to take up any more time, I move the previous question.

OVERRULED.

The previous question was ordered, and the report relative to Derickson's bond concurred in, despite the objections of the Mayor—yeas 14, nays 11; those who voted in the negative being Sommer, Hildreth, O'Brien, White, Throop, Wheeler, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher, Murphy, and Sweeney.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION.

Ald. Thompson—I have an ordinance calling a special election for Mayor. [Applause.]

The Clerk read it as follows:

Be it ordained, &c.

SEC. 1. That a special election for Mayor of the City of Chicago shall be held in said city on the 27th day of June, 1876.

SEC. 2. That the manner of conducting said election shall be the same, as nearly as may be, as in the case of the election of county officers, and under the general laws of the State.

The ordinance also gives a list of voting places, being the same as at the last city election.

Ald. Hildreth—I call for its reference to the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Thompson—I hope there will be no objection to the passage of this ordinance to-night. In fact, I understand there was to be none.

Ald. Lengacher—It must go over under the rules.

The Mayor—It must go under the rules to the Committee on Finance.

Ald. Cullerton—I move it go to the Judiciary Committee.

Ald. Lengacher—I think it is a financial question whether an election should be held. It will cost $15,000.

Ald. Cullerton—Is the ordinance referred?

The Mayor—It is.

Ald. Cullerton—I move that the Committee on Finance be instructed to report the same back to this Council at its next meeting.

Ald. Sommer—I move at the next regular meeting.

Ald. Cullerton—Oh, no; I want that left out. I don't want that.

The motion was agreed to.

Ald. Ballard introduced the following, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings:

Resolved, That the County Architect, J. J. Egan, be requested to draw interior plans in pencil adapted to his exterior designs for the City-Hall, the exterior being the same as the County Court-House that have been adopted by the county and contracts being let for the superstructure by the county; these plans to be placed on file in the office of the Board of Public Works for examination and alterations that may be suggested by the various heads of the city departments, the architect to make no charge to the city for such plans unless adopted by the city and used finally in the construction of the City-Hall, the said plans to be placed on file in one week after the passage of this resolution.

Ald. Cleveland introduced the following:

WHEREAS, It appears that the work on the Fullerton-avenue conduit has been done in an improper and imperfect manner;

AND WHEREAS, Circumstances strongly indicate that frauds upon the city have been committed in connection with the doing of the work on said conduit; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works and the Comptroller of the city be and they are hereby instructed to make no further vouchers to the contractors doing said work until the further order of this Council.

It was referred.

BRIDEWELL PARDONS.

The Clerk read the following:

To the Honorable, the Members of the Common Council of the City of Chicago—GENTLEMEN: I have granted pardons to the following-named persons heretofore committed to the House of Correction, after the same having been duly investigated by the Chairman of Committee on Bridewell, and recommended by him, to-wit: Robert Dixon, Alex. Cardinell. Respectfully,

THOMAS HOYNE, Mayor.

It was asked of the Chairman of the Bridewell Committee if 133 had been released Saturday.

Ald. Sheridan explained that the city was liable to damages if these men were not let out, as already explained in the daily papers, they being now credited with $2 a day for their work, instead of 50 cents as of old.

The communication was filed.

STREET-PAVING.

Ald. Throop presented the following:

I would respectfully ask your honorable body to appoint a committee, consisting of the Chairmen of the several Committees of Streets and Alleys of the South, West, and North Divisions of the City of Chicago, to investigate the quality, durability and usefulness of the several pavements heretofore laid in this city, and ascertain and report to this Council at its next regular meeting which has been the most serviceable of these several pavements at this time, as it is claimed that those blocks laid on a flooring are found to be sound when nearly worn out, at the same time that those laid on sand are nearly worn out and rotten after the third and fourth year, and become loose, presenting a very uneven surface the first year. The object is to ascertain which is the cheapest and most economical pavement to be hereafter constructed in the City of Chicago.

It was moved to refer to the three Committees on Streets and Alleys.

Ald. Throop hoped it would not be thus referred, since the large committee was a burdensome one.

Ald. Cullerton suggested the advisability of striking out Rule 46, which was a detriment to the Council. He moved to amend the rules by striking out No. 46.

Ald. Lengacher moved that it be referred to a committee of six, to be appointed by the Chair.

It was agreed to.

Ald. Cullerton renewed his motion to strike out Rule 46.

Ald. Hildreth vehemently protested against any such tampering, and began to repeat his great speech on the rules. The effect was instantaneous—Cullerton withdrew his motion.

GAS.

Ald. Rawleigh introduced an ordinance concerning the Consumers' Gaslight and Coke Company, empowering it to establish works and lay mains in the city, subject to restrictions imposed on the existing companies. The price is limited to $2.20 per 1,000 for 16-candle gas to private consumers, and $2 to the city.

It was referred to the Committee on Gaslight.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Judiciary Committee reported back, without recommendation, the bond of City Treasurer-Elect Briggs.

It was laid over.

The same Committee, pursuant to direction, reported an ordinance providing for holding Council meetings in the afternoon. It was laid over.

The same Committee to whom was referred the nomination of Henry Best as North Side Police-Court Clerk, recommended that the Law Department advise the Council how, by whom, and when, the Clerks of the Police Courts of the North and West Divisions of the city could be appointed and removed; also, how, by whom, and when, the Trustees of the Police Courts of the three Divisions of the city may be appointed and removed, and what power, if any, the Council has to change or fix the compensation of any of the Judges or Clerks of the Police Courts.

It was laid over.

THE SMOKE-CONSUMER.

The following was introduced and referred:

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of the City of Chicago: We propose to furnish and put in place in the steam-boiler furnaces of the City Pumping Works the patent smoke-burner known as the Smith & Lester smoke-burner, and keep the same in repair for the period of five years. Also to furnish the necessary fuel to do the city pumping for the same length of time. During the five years we will pay all the expenses of keeping the steam-boilers in repair, over and above the natural wear and tear which would be produced with anthracite coal if our apparatus was not in place. Such excessive repairs to be determined by the previous bills and the ordinary life of boilers.

The price for such fuel shall be $25,000 less per annum than the cost would be for anthracite coal for such time, based upon the amounts of fuel used and water raised during the eleven months ending Nov. 30, 1875. Or, at your option, for $7.36 per million gallons of water pumped, to be determined by the same method as now ascertained. Payments for the fuel to be made to us monthly.

The fireman shall be obliged to obey our instructions in firing, and otherwise managing the fires. Such instructions, so far as making steam is concerned, shall be subject to the approval of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Pumping Works. Violation of our instructions in firing whereby offensive smoke or irregular steam pressure shall be produced shall subject the offending fireman to discharge by the proper officer upon our request.

We guarantee as follows:

1. That we will furnish all the steam required.
2. That such steam shall be as steady and regular as that from anthracite coal.
3. That the fires shall be maintained with entire freedom from offensive smoke.

We further agree that failure on our part to fully perform all the foregoing conditions, and especially our third guarantee above, shall at the option of the Mayor and City Council constitute a forfeiture of this contract, unless it shall appear that the offensive smoke was caused in willful disregard of our instructions and not from the faulty construction of our apparatus.

For the faithful performance of this contract in all its parts we will furnish the necessary security in such amount as may be reasonably required. Very respectfully,

M. W. & F. LESTER, General Agents.

ORDINANCES.

Ordinances were submitted for lamp-posts on Franklin street, from Monroe to Adams; for curbing and paving in front of sundry lots on Indiana avenue; and for opening Irving avenue to Taylor street, and were appropriately referred.

Petitions were presented for the removal of the bell at the Burlington crossing; for the appointment of John H. Brown as Harbor-Master; for relief from the South Side horse railway, whose tracks on State street between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-third are on the west side of the street; for a sidewalk on the east and west side of Shober street, north of North avenue; for a water-main on the same street, and for the appointment of Frank Richter as City Weigher.

The Council then adjourned.

It was immediately announced that a call had been issued for a special meeting to be held Wednesday evening to consider the report on the special election ordinance, etc.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS HALF INTEREST in a well-established cash business that will support two families. 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for farm or city property. Address K 59, Tribune office.

BILLIARD AND SAMPLE ROOM OF ST. Caroline's-Court Hotel, corner Washington and Elizabeth-sts., with one year's lease, for rent; part of fixtures for sale.

FOR RENT AND SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF furniture, carpets, bedding, etc., of the Starr House at Burlington, Ia., is offered for sale, and the house will be leased on reasonable terms to a good party with some means, desirous of keeping a first-class hotel. This is a good opening and money can be made. Everything is new and in good condition. An exhibit of the business of the house since Jan. 1, and any other information, furnished by applying for the next ten days to F. C. WHITTLESEY, Burlington, Ia.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED REPUBLICAN newspaper, $3,000. Address P. O. Box 241, Elgin, Ill.

FOR SALE—A STEAM FLOUR, MEAL, AND feed mill and elevator at Northampton, Mass. Has done a large and prosperous business. Death of owners makes sale necessary. Good opening for a Western house to extend its business East. Address LUKE LYMAN, Northampton, Mass.

FOR SALE—SALOON AND RESTAURANT IN A good location, doing good business. Will sell cheap for cash. Inquire at 287 South Clark-st., at grocery.

FOR SALE—BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY; very cheap for cash. 622 State-st.

GREAT BUSINESS CHANCE—AS OWNER IS pressed for money, and must sell at once, $5,000 worth of hotel furniture for $2,000 cash; will rent the hotel of 50 rooms for $900, former rent was $1,800. Address I 83, Tribune office.

GOOD OPENING FOR A BUSINESS MAN WITH some capital. State when and where an interview can be had. K 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—$25,000 TO $30,000, TO TAKE PLACE of party withdrawing by limitation for special or general partnership interest in well established and successful manufacturing business. Principals only need apply to A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—ACTIVE BUILDER OR ARCHITECT to take exclusive agency for Chicago in new article of builders' hardware, out of which a large business can be built by selling the goods to others and by putting them into old and new houses; only those meaning business need apply; $3,000 required. Address E 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN, A. F. & A. Mason, to manage a business that pays net income of $250 a month. Call at 145 Clark-st., Room 35.

$300 TO $500 CASH BUYS HALF INTEREST in stock and business paying $400 monthly. Well established. 166 Randolph-st., Room 20.

$3,000 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN WELL-established cash business paying $10,000 yearly. Call at or address 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

A FINE STOCK OF CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, phaetons, etc., at great bargains. 10 and 12 East Washington-st., near Wabash-av. H. B. HILL.

FOR SALE—I OFFER FOR SALE 8 LARGE-SIZED horses; have been worked to butcher wagons; are kind and true; single and double; prices from $45 to $95; also 2 nice little horses fit for buggy or light wagon, and the fast, handsome trotter Newsboy, formerly owned by Washington Hesing, Esq.; can trot a mile inside 2:50; he will be sold cheap; no fancy price; trial given. Above must be sold. Call to-day or during week at 371 West Fifteenth-st., one block east of Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND LIGHT DElivery wagon; also two second-hand buggies, at 259 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—TOP-BAR WAGONS MADE BY Brewster & Co., Gosling, and our own make. Side-spring top business buggy, good phaeton, and others, but little used, in perfect order and cheap. PENNOYER & CO., 302 Wabash-av.

MARTIN'S IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST SHOP in town to send your carriages, buggies, and wagons for painting and repairing. Tires set from 50c to 75c. First-class work at MARTIN'S CARRIAGE SHOP, 47 Wells-st. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Stock on hand.

WANTED—CAR LOAD SECOND-CLASS HORSES; mares preferred; good size. Call at Wright's stable, Kinzie-st., 9 to 10 and 12 to 2. C. B. INGALLS.

WANTED—CHEAP HORSE, SUITABLE FOR coal hauling. Apply to BENNETT & CO., 343 Ogden-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

18 OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—NEW marble block, fourth house south of Randolph-st., two furnished front rooms or two rear rooms, as may be desired. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

South Side.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—BOARD FOR ladies or gentlemen; $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

111 FRANKLIN-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board; $4.50 per week, with use of bath room. "Great Eastern House."

121 AND 123 CALUMET-AV.—AT THIS VERY desirable location, furnished or unfurnished rooms with board can be had. References required.

549 MICHIGAN-AV.—WANTED, FOUR YOUNG gents or two married couples to board; fine rooms and first-class table.

Country.

POMONA HOUSE NO. 2, FRUITPORT, MICH., will open for guests on June 20. Mineral water baths, boating, billiards, and fishing. Terms $1.50 and $2 per day. W. T. BALL, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SMALL ROOM in a select boarding-house, with dinner at 6, on South Side avenue, north of Twenty-second-st. Address K 3, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE A NUMBER OF LOTS inside, well located and clear, to trade for dwelling houses, small incumbrance. Also business blocks to exchange for outside property or farms in this State. A large list of property to exchange. B. PHILPOT, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$2,000 STOCK OF BOOTS AND shoes in first-class location; also clear lot on West Madison-st., and $2,000 clear Evanston property for a nice city house and lot; give description. Address N 77, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—VALUABLE COAL INTEREST ($200,000) near Chicago; fully developed. Want lands or suburban property, clear. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—$50,000 TOWNSHIP BONDS, ISsued by one of the best counties of a Western State, for stock of goods. Address JANUARY, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE FARM, 640 ACRES, 60 miles northwest Chicago, 1 mile from railroad, for clear city property. E. W. COLE, 42 Lake-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED for incompatibility, etc.; residence nor personal presence not necessary; affidavits sufficient proof; fee after decree. G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State of the Union for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Twelve years' experience. Address P. O. Box 1037, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc.; legal everywhere; affidavits sufficient proof; residence immaterial; fee after decree. R. S. MARVYN, Room 8, 83 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, OR parents wishing children to receive instruction in telegraphy from a competent teacher at their residence. Address E 16, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—SEVERAL NEW OCtagon-front brick residences, two-story and basement, fine location, West Side.

Also octagon-front brick residence, three-story and basement, on North Side, near Dearborn-st.; would exchange for smaller residence, West Side. WALLER BROTHERS, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—27 LOTS NEAR CORNER OF WOOD and Taylor-sts., at a very great sacrifice, cash or time. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN—BUSIness lot, 40x180, Lake-st., east of LaSalle. $700 per foot, less than half cost. ESAIAS WARREN, 100 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN RAVENSWOOD AND VICINITY neat and substantial dwellings and good lots on easy terms; houses to rent; lake water; 7-cents fare; frequent trains. A. BENNETT, Agent, southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, ON EASY monthly payments to suit, 2-story houses and 50-foot lots at $800, $1,000, and $1,250; near schools and depot; sidewalks, etc., all complete, ready to move into; 10-cent train morning and evening. T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NICE SUBURBAN residence, with fine orchard and 2 acres of land, close to depot, for a good improved farm or country store. Value $5,000. Address I 101, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange; only 7 miles from city; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market and shown free; abstract free; laborers' train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MARSH & GRAHAM, REAL Estate and Insurance Agents, Allegan, Mich.: Centennial bargains in improved and unimproved farming lands, also mill property and pine lands. Correspondence solicited.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FARM, 300 ACRES, 80 MILES northwest of Chicago, half-mile from depot; $28 per acre; $1,500 down. E. W. COLE, 42 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOR A STOCK OF DRY goods, clothing, boots and shoes, or groceries, a farm of 200 acres, 3 miles from Council Bluffs, Ia.; 100 acres improved. Address N. J. BOND, Council Bluffs, Ia.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM 60 TO 150 FEET OF GOOD residence property on West Side; will pay $2,000 cash, balance in one or two first-class marble-front houses on West Side well rented. G 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP—TWO 2-STORY AND basement dwellings, pressed brick, stone trimmings, 11 rooms, besides bath-room, pantry, and closets, with every modern improvement, in a pleasant neighborhood on Webster-av., west of Dayton-st., and near Lincoln-av. cars. Apply to Dr. M. B. CLEVELAND, State and Washington-sts., over First National Bank.

TO RENT—THE LARGE HOUSE CORNER RUSH and Oak-sts.; 14 rooms; in fine condition; $50 per month; also, No. 380 Oak-st., same place; 11 rooms; octagon fronts; $40 per month; also, No. 484 Marshfield-av., near Ashland-av. and Taylor-st., West-Side; 11 rooms; $25 per month. The above houses have got all modern conveniences, and are the cheapest to tenants in the city. Apply on the premises, or to PAUL J. McCORMICK, 182 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FINE 6-ROOM COTTAGE AT NORTH city limits for $12.50, which is really worth $25. DAVID WILLIAMS, 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK and stone dwellings 439 to 445 Michigan-av.; rent satisfactory to good tenants; in complete order, with two-story brick barns. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK RESIDENCE NEAR LINCOLN Park, 10 rooms, in good order, all conveniences; rent low. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—1222 WABASH-AV., AT REASONABLE rate; look at it. W. L. DAVIS, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON ASHLAND-av., for three months in the summer, at a nominal rent, to a first-class, responsible private family. Apply to E. M. TEALL, 130 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANT SWELLED FRONT BRICK dwellings in splendid order; grained in all stories; freshly calcimined; all modern improvements; elevator, furnace, chandeliers, brick barn, etc. Good neighborhood, near Indiana-av. cars, South Side. Rent low to good parties. Inquire at 1281 Indiana-av., or 49 State-st. JOHN COVERT.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 105 SOUTH Sangamon-st., between Monroe and Adams. Inquire of COLE, NEWELL & MOSHER.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS NEW 2-STORY AND basement houses, near Lincoln Park; very nice neighborhood; houses contain all conveniences; one 8-room house, brick, $25; one 6-room flat, $20. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—1072 WABASH-AV., HOUSE NEWLY grained and calcimined, with gas-fixtures complete: key at 1052 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MARBLE FRONT, NO. 1410 Wabash-av., to a good responsible party, cheap. No. 190 Dearborn-st. J. LAFE CURTIS.

Suburban.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES OF FROM FIVE TO eight rooms, in North Evanston, within three blocks of the depot, for from $5 to $8 per month, until next May, which is only one-third of the former rent. Also a good house of ten rooms in Evanston, and one in Glencoe at extreme low figures. C. E. BROWNE, 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, $2.50 TO $7 a week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 394 New Dearborn-st., 2 blocks south of Post-Office.

TO RENT—CLEAN, WELL-LIGHTED, NEWLY-furnished, papered, and calcimined rooms; $3 per week. Inquire for Room 19, 376 State-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark. Apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished and pleasant rooms for gentlemen in a private house on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st., with or without board. References required. D 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—SUITES OF THREE OR MORE ROOMS for housekeeping at 133 Van Buren-st. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED ROOMS TO REsponsible parties; rooms newly furnished. 168 East Washington-st., Room 59.

TO RENT—532 WARREN-AV., 4 ROOMS FOR housekeeping for small family; $12 per month.

TO RENT—AT 190 SOUTH PEORIA-ST., NEAR Van Buren, 5 or 6 nicely furnished rooms. Furnished completely for housekeeping.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen or gentlemen with their wives at 45 Peck-court.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms, cool and pleasant, convenient to business. Terms reasonable. 15 Hubbard-court, corner Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED EAST AND WEST FRONT rooms best location and lowest rents, by the day, week, or month. 161 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—CHEAP TO PROMPT PAYING TENants suites of rooms for housekeeping in the elegant marble-front building on Clark-st., near Grand Pacific Hotel. References required. Inquire in dry goods store 253 South Clark-st., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 24X190, 168 SOUTH CLARK-st., between Madison and Monroe. Inquire at 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—STORE, 131 VAN BUREN-ST., WITH or without basement; No. 1 location for a good family grocery or meat-maket. Inquire at No. 156 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK-ROOM; LIGHT OFFICE, WITH law library and vault. X 900, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICE AT 153 RANDOLPH-ST., second floor; nice office third floor $300.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A QUIET COUPLE (NO children) 3 good rooms for light housekeeping, ground floor, pleasant location, South Side; prompt pay; best references; permanent tenant if suited. Address F 87, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

FOR SALE—CLAIM OF $1,300 ON CITY NATIONal Bank. Apply at 171 East Chicago-av.

LOANS—ON COLLATERALS, REAL ESTATE, OR other securities. LIVINGSTON & CO., Room 18, 131 and 133 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Singer machines, pianos, and other collaterals. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, etc., on good improved Chicago property at the lowest rates. SAMUEL GEHR, 114 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON VALUABLE COLLATERALS at my private office; hours 10 to 12, 2 to 4. MRS. T. F. SHOCK, 124 Clark-st., Room 8.

SUMS OF $1,000 TO $10,000 AND OVER TO LOAN at 8 and 9 per cent. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

TO LOAN—A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS IN small sums on improved city real estate. GEO. D. PEASE, Room 23, 97 Clark-st.

TO LOAN—SUMS OF $1,000, $1,500, AND $2,500, at 9 per cent on city property. J. HENRY TRUMAN, Rooms 10 and 12, 96 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SPECIAL PARTNER WITH $5,000, in a standard business. Address F 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—$20,000 FOR FIVE YEARS ON FIRST-class improved property; will pay 8 per cent. Address 963 West Van Buren-st., L. K. TUCKER.

8 AND 9 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS of $4,000 and upwards on Cook County property. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 11, 155 LaSalle-st.

$500—$700, $1,000, TO LOAN ON CHICAGO OR Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$5,000—AND OTHER SUMS TO SUIT, TO loan on city property at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT; ALSO sums of from $500 to $1,000 to loan on inside city real estate. W. M. HOWLAND, 80 LaSalle-st.

$6,000 AT 8 PER CENT FOR 5 YEARS, wanted on finely-improved and occupied business property in Keokuk, Iowa, worth $18,000, title perfect, abstract and insurance furnished. Also, $5,000 paid up stock in Virginia Tobacco Works at Keokuk, Iowa, for sale. To purchaser, if a practical tobacco or good business man, a situation given. Address S, P.-O. Box 631, Keokuk, Iowa.

STORAGE.

ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE RECEIVED ON storage or sale, and cash advances made thereon if desired. Chicago Storage and Commission Company. Warerooms 70 and 80 Van Buren-st.; office 154 Washington-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, AND merchandise in fire-proof warehouse 160 West Monroe-st. Money loaned. Charges lowest in the city.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, to engage in business where it will be demonstrated that money can be made. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A JEWISH FOREMAN IN A WHOLEsale clothing house. He must act as foreman and cutter, and come well recommended. Address, stating salary expected, L. NEWBONER & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—BY A BOSTON BOOT AND SHOE house, an experienced salesman with a well established trade in Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota, and one for Missouri. None others need answer. Address, in confidence, Box 2183, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE FIRM, AN ENERgetic salesman for the country trade, on commission, part expenses paid; good references required. Address L 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper. Address, stating age, references, past experience, and salary expected, I 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, ONE FAMILIAR with the retail grocery and tea trade, and lives with his parents. Must be well recommended. Salary moderate. Address B 81, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ORNAMENTAL JAPanner; one who is competent to take charge of shop where fifteen hands are employed. Communicate with Dominion Tin-Works, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—THIS MORNING, AT CORNER CANAL and Adams-st., carriage blacksmith and helper.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER—MUST BE GOOD MEchanic; state in what shop you have worked and where last employed. Address C 83, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A STICKER AT 255 East Twentieth-st.; also a feeder for machine. GUSTORF COMPANY.

WANTED—CARRIAGE-PAINTER, ALSO TRIMmer, at KLINE'S carriage-factory, corner Clinton and Adams-sts.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKers; also, man on rip and cross-cut saw. A. H. ANDREWS & CO., 156 to 170 Mather-st., between Halsted and Desplaines.

WANTED—TWO GOOD CARPENTERS TO GO into the country to build a house; must be well recommended and wages reasonable. Call from 12 to 1 o'clock Tuesday. GRIFFIN & LEWIS, Room 9 Major Block.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL WOODWORKMAN OF good address; salary or commission. 90 LaSalle-st., Room 7, basement.

WANTED—4 GOOD TUCKPOINTERS; WAGES, $3 per day. Apply as early as possible to-day at 159 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN A GOOD trade. Must be smart, and understand German. Call to-day at 335 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—TO-DAY AT 243 AND 245 BUSHNELL-st., two good blacksmiths to work on wagons and buggies, &c. Must be good workmen.

WANTED—BLACKSMITH AT 243 ARCHER-AV.

WANTED—A CYLINDER FEEDER. 244 ILLInois-st. FERGUS & SONS.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa; free fare; wages $1.50; a man to go to the work with them. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st.

WANTED—RAILROAD LABORERS FOR IOWA and Illinois; 10 coal miners; 5 for saw-mill; go to-day. E. A. ANGELL, 2 Market-st., corner Lake.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS; free fare; 10 farm hands, and 5 stone quarrymen. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st.

WANTED—300 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa and Illinois, $1.50 and $1.25 per day; free fare; 100 for Northern Pacific Railroad; man and wife; at 23 West Randolph-st. J. H. SPERBECK & CO.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa and Illinois, wages $1.37 to $1.50 per day; saw-mill, quary, and farm hands, free fare. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL, Manager.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—ANY PERSON CAN MAKE $500 A month selling our letter copying book; any one that has a letter to write will buy it; no press or water used; send for circular free. EXCELSIOR CO., 17 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AGENTS, FOR A MAGNIFICENT work of high character. New, novel, and attractive. It will bring large returns at once. A. C. ROWE, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—RESPONSIBLE PARTY TO NEGOTIate the sale of a patent-right; something new and good. Address K 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO-DAY—TREASURER. MUST DEposit $200 as security. Show starts West to-night. Apply in person to EDWARD LIVINGSTON, Manager, Barnes House.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING BUSINESS. IT PAYS to sell fast-selling articles. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 TRIAL packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A SMALL BOY FOR ERRAND-BOY at 957 Madison-st.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN WITH $150 CASH, willing to go to St. Louis, can meet with an excellent business, safe and remunerative even in these hard times. Room 83 Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN; STEADY employment and good salary paid to suitable person. Apply at art-gallery, 101 West Madison-st.

WANTED—LABORERS AT NEW COUNTY HOSPItal, corner Wood and Harrison-sts. Come early this morning with shovels. P. J. SEXTON, contractor.

WANTED—LIVE MAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars; liberal salary and security for money. Apply to clerk of Adams House, corner Harrison and Clark-sts.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A REAL-ESTATE office (Dane) who can speak German and Scandinavian languages, between the age of 20 and 35 years, smart, active, and ready to work as hard as the case may require, and a good talker. Address B 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—50 FIRST-CLASS GERMAN GIRLS for housework. Ladies requiring first-class help will do well by calling on MRS. SANDER, 462 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD AMERICAN OR GERMAN girl to cook, wash, and iron; city references required. No. 70 Twenty-third-st., northeast corner Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 638 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer; references required; small family. 1044 Prairie-av.

WANTED—ENGLISH OR GERMAN GIRL TO DO general work in a small family. Apply after 6 o'clock p. m. at 124 Seeley-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL IN A SMALL family. Call at 83 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—TWO COMPETENT GIRLS FOR THE country; one to cook, wash, and iron, the other for second work. Call at Room 4, 168 Randolph-st., until 2 o'clock p. m. to-day.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN RESTAURANT kitchen. Apply at 150 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework. Apply for 2 days at 519 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in an American family, with good references. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock a. m. at 371 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERal housework in a small family at 749 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL, ONE THAT understands vegetable cooking, at Revere House, corner Clark and Michigan-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; REFERENCES required. Apply at 195 South Wood-st., between Adams and Jackson.

WANTED—A GOOD MEAT COOK AT THE BOONE House, 30 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON, in a private family; German or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 161 Thirty-fifth-st., corner Vernon-av., Tuesday afternoon.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DINING-ROOM GIRL at WOOD'S HOTEL, Fifth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL AND assist in sewing. Call at 200 Division-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 1135 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FLANNEL SHIRT MAKERS. INquire at KELLEY BROS', 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

WANTED—FIVE GOOD DRESSMAKER GIRLS AT 149 Canalport-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL, GERMAN OR English. Call at 52 East Sixteenth-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries; city and country, at Mrs. DUSKE'S, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW MORE GIRLS BETWEEN THE ages of 12 and 15 can have light, clean, and steady work; those living on North Side preferred. 44 Clybourn-av.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS. CALL TUESday and Wednesday at Morgan House, 85 North Clark-st. Pay every night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BED-BUGS, COCKROACHES, MOTHS EXTERMInated; article sold; houses examined; information free. A. OAKLEY, 189 East Washington-st.

FIRST-CLASS CALCIMINING DONE FOR 30 CTS. a square. Address F 38, Tribune office.

FOUR WALNUT-TOP BAR COUNTERS, FROM 12 to 18 feet long, and one cigar counter at $1.50 per foot. Must be sold at once to pay charges. 160 West Monroe-st.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FERTILIZER. IT EXtracts the ammonia from the manure on your alleys and makes it worth $20 per ton to beautify your lawns—homes. Agents wanted in every city in the United States. E. H. CUMMINGS, 592 Fulton-st., Chicago, 7 to 10 a. m.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO PURCHASE 7-SHOT FULL nickel-plated revolvers at $2.50; Evans' repeating rifle, 34 shots in 20 seconds; 30 styles of revolvers; catalogues free. WESTERN GUN WORKS, 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—AN AGREEABLE LADY TO BOARD; pleasant location; home comfortable. Address F 28, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FEARFUL SACRIFICE—PARLOR AND CHAMBER suits below cost of manufacture. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY RETAIL parlor and chamber furniture in any quantity on weekly or monthly payments. 503 West Madison-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL STAPLE GOODS IN country towns to merchants; $10 to $15 required. Call at RICHARDS PACKING CO., 8 North Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO TRAVEL AND ESTABlish agencies in counties or States; very small capital required. Room 3, 79 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ALEX. PLEASE CALL AND SEE US immediately. G. R. R.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, ENGLISH, would be glad of employment as bookkeeper, invoice clerk, etc. Not afraid of work. Ten years' experience. H 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR shipping clerk by a strictly temperate young man of good habits. References given. L. P., care James Brown, City Hotel, corner Sixteenth and State-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GROcery clerk of 12 years' experience in both wholesale and retail. Good references. Address T. MACKLEM, 141 and 143 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN store or office; not afraid of hard work; last in commission-house on South Water-st.; city references; wages $7 per week. Address L, 117 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good character, who is a good penman, as bookkeeper, shorthand writer, collector, or copyist. Please address L 12, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHADE AND CURtain upholsterer; fully competent; wishes steady employment. Address O E, Quincy House, East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN PATTERNmaker or in foundry; twenty-six years' experience in light and heavy work in all its branches. 929 North Robey-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF sober, steady habits as driver of a carriage or wagon. Is well acquainted with the city. Can furnish references. Address 184 North Carpenter-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD STRONG BOY 17 years old, to drive wagon or do any kind of work about a house; understands waiting on table. Address JOHN STEVENS, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO work and make himself useful at anything; has learning, if required. Address G 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WILling to make himself useful in most any capacity; first-class references from business houses. Address F 67, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMan as cook in a first-class family. Call or address 1365 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN RESTAUrant, hotel, or first-class boarding house. New York and city references. Address or call at 142 Seventeenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 302 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Address I 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO do second work and assist in sewing. No objections to the country. Apply at last place, 513 West Washington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COUNTRY GIRL IN a genteel family; not particular about wages. Address 173 Barber-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK; NO objections to assist in washing and ironing. Call or address 111 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, or general housework. Call, for three days, at 116 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do housework in a small private family. Call at 52 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family. Please call Tuesday or Wednesday at 40 Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL as cook and laundress in a private family; best of references. Call at 60 State-st., in basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DANISH GIRL. Apply at 794 West Lake-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT ENglish girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do housework in city or country; first-class city references. 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework; also by one for second work in small family; references given. Call for two days at 925 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS WOMAN cook in restaurant or nice boarding-house. Address D 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DINing-room girl or chambermaid in hotel or private boarding-house. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, WASHer, and ironer in a first-class private family; references if required. Please call at 1211 State-st., from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A STEADY, INTELligent young English girl, an orphan, as nurse for an invalid lady, or to take charge of children and assist with household duties; is well experienced, and would be kind and willing; the best of reference. Address LUCY HERBERT, Chicago Post-Office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATION WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited. Mrs. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN OF EXperience, as house-keeper, or to take care of invalid; would make herself generally useful. Address Mrs. WHITE, 36 [illegible]-st.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO LAUNdry work; a stranger in the city. Please call or address 1064 Dearborn-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY HEALTHY SWEDISH woman as wet nurse; has babe seven weeks old; will leave her child. Call at Employment Office for Women, 51 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO DAY'S work where she can go home evenings. 124 North Green-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER BY A YOUNG lady of three years' experience. Address F 99, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—PICKED UP, A HORSE, ON BOWMANville Road on Sunday, June 4. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying for costs of feeding and advertising. Inquire at 245 Mohawk-st.

LOST—LADY'S BOSOM PIN WITH HAIR SETTING, at Union Park Congregational Church or going to Randolph-st. cars. A liberal reward by returning to Room 23, 97 Clark-st.

LOST—ONE CORAL EAR-DROP IN UNION PARK Congregational Church or between St. Caroline's-Court Hotel and the church. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at office of St. Caroline's-Court Hotel.

LOST—SUNDAY, JUNE 4, ON THE NORTH SIDE, a sorrel mare, about 15 hands high, with white star on forehead; weight 1,000 pounds. Bring her to 165 South Water-st. and receive reward.

LOST—A RUSSIA LEATHER POCKET-BOOK, CONtaining a small sum of money, with the name of Adelia engraved on the clasp. A reward will be paid and no questions asked by returning to Z 101, Tribune.

LOST—ON JUNE 3, A MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK, containing bank-book and letters. The finder will please return to 210½ South Clark-st., Room 6.

STRAYED—FROM NO. 234 WALNUT-AV., A SMALL bay mare, with a heavy mane, part gray; has a white spot on her forehead; return to above place and receive reward.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM STOCKYARDS, Saturday afternoon, a light iron-gray horse, rather tall. A suitable reward will be paid for his return to J. E. STRAWN, 20 Bryant-av.

TAKEN UP SATURDAY NIGHT, JUNE 3, 1 RED cow, 1 yearling; owner can have same by proving property and paying charges at O'BRIEN & McDERMOTT'S, 61 and 63 North Wells-st.

$10 REWARD FOR LARGE, BLACK, NEWfoundland dog. Small white spot on breast and toes. Lost May 29. 80 Loomis-st.

$100 REWARD—LOST, A PAIR OF DIAMOND ear-rings between Lake and Madison-sts. on Robey, one block east on Madison to Lincoln. Call or address 227 Park-av.

MUSICAL.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND SQUARE AND Upright Pianos. 30 years established; 75 first premiums; 20,000 now in use. Special attention is called to the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s upright pianos. They stand in tune longer than any pianos made. They are rich and full in tone; constructed to endure, and are in every essential the perfect pianos of the age. Musical masters and amateurs in America and Europe pronounce the Hallet, Davis & Co.'s uprights supreme and unrivaled. For sale only by W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

Two hundred pianos and organs to rent or for sale on the most favorable terms. W. W. KIMBALL, corner State and Adams-sts., Chicago.

OUR STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW PIANOS IS THE largest and best in Chicago, and includes instruments by leading makers throughout the country. Our cash purchases enable us to offer them at prices lower than the same quality and character of goods can be sold elsewhere. We have splendid new pianos, 7⅓-octaves, and all improvements, ranging in prices from $175 upwards to $325. Every piano warranted for five years. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

PIANOS—PIANOS—PIANOS—
$40, $50, $75, $100, $150, $200, $250, $300.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE TO BUY.
IMMENSE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.
MARTIN'S, 154 STATE-ST.

THE HARDMAN UPRIGHT PIANO.
THE GREATEST SUCCESS OF MODERN TIMES. SEE IT. HEAR IT. BUY IT.
PRICE LOWER THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS PIANO. FOR SALE ONLY BY R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

WANTED—A FEW AMATEUR MUSICIANS FOR Chicago orchestra; good chance to learn orchestra playing. Prof. ARNOLD, 158 East Washington-st., Room 16.

SEWING MACHINES.

ELEGANT SEWING MACHINES.
Sewing machines of all kinds, makes, and styles; warranted 3 years; all attachments included, at less than half regular rates.
THOS. H. MARTIN, 260 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GROVER & BAKER, $15; WHEELER & Wilson, $20; late improved Singer from $25 to $40; Remington, $25; Wilson, $25, to pay advances; money loaned on machines. Private Loan Office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

ONE FAMILY SINGER AND ONE HOWE AT A bargain; new and elegant, at 217 West Madison-st., Room 5.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 203 WEST Madison-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, repaired, and exchanged.

WILSON SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, 212 EAST Madison-st. Machines sold on easy payments, and sewing given if desired.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A HANDSOME BLACK WALnut show-case, 22 feet long, with glass doors and solid bronze trimmings complete; also 27 feet of nice pine shelving with drawers. Inquire at MORLEY'S shop, 83 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE TO STREET-RAILWAY COMpanies—The People's Railway have 22 small one-horse cars; been in use about two years, and are now in good running condition; all have Slawson fare boxes. Will be sold cheap. For information address W. H. RYDER, Secretary People's Railway, St. Louis, Mo.

The Tribune.

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Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Miss Rose Eytinge. "Rose Michel."

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Hooley's Minstrels.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Afternoon, "Hidden Hand." Evening, Engagement of Robert McWade. "Rip Van Winkle."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 308, A., F. and A. M.—Regular meeting this (Tuesday) evening, in their hall, 76 Monroe-st., for business and work on the Third Degree. The fraternity cordially invited to meet with us.
C. H. CRANE, Sec.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange closed at 88⅞c.

The death sentence was yesterday passed upon a woman at Buffalo. WILHELMINA WEICK, found guilty of the murder of her step-son, MICHAEL WEICK, in November, 1875, is to be hanged July 21, 1876.

It has been determined that Mr. MOODY shall begin his evangelical labors in Chicago next fall, after he has finished his crusade against the hosts of sin in Boston. He will receive the zealous co-operation of the churches in this city, and great results are expected from the aggregation of effort in the revival movement.

It will be seen that Judges FARWELL and BOOTH, in their opinions on the Mayor's case, agree with Messrs. JEWETT and DENT, that the Common Council having refused to call the special election for Mayor, it was within the power of the people, at a regular election, at the regular times and places fixed by law, to vote to fill the vacancy. Judge MCALLISTER admits that when a notice is required for a regular election, and the Council fails to give the notice, the people may, nevertheless, proceed and hold the election, which will be as valid as if such notice had been given. Messrs. FARWELL and BOOTH apply this rule to the recent election, but were overruled by the other three Judges.

An important meeting of the Common Council was held last evening, Mayor COLVIN presiding. Late in the day that functionary appears to have discovered that the spirit of reform is abroad in the land. He submitted two messages, one removing City-Marshal GOODELL, which had already been accomplished by previous legislation, and the other removing the members of the Board of Public Works and appointing City-Engineer CHESBROUGH as Superintendent of that department. To this latter action the Council refused its concurrence by a two-thirds vote, upon the ground that the necessary ordinance for the reconstruction of the Department of Public Works had not been passed, and that the appointment of a Superintendent could not therefore be legally made. The Council by a two-thirds vote reaffirmed its former action in relation to the bond of Comptroller DERICKSON over the veto of the Mayor. An ordinance named June 27 as the date of a special election for Mayor was referred to the Finance Committee, with instructions to report at a meeting of the Council to-morrow evening.

Some idea of the popularity and strength of the BRISTOW movement in Chicago can be gained from the wonderful progress it has made since its inception a few days ago. The first meeting was held last Friday evening, whereat the BRISTOW Club was organized. Since that time the Club roster has received the names of three thousand five hundred of the leading citizens of Chicago! Such being the fact, it is easy to understand why the mass-meeting held last evening, under the auspices of the Club, was one of the largest and finest political gatherings that ever assembled in this city. The capacity of McCormick Hall was strained to contain the vast crowd in attendance, and the spirit of the meeting was one of intense earnestness and hearty enthusiasm. The Republicans of Chicago have chosen this method of indicating to the delegates from Illinois to the National Convention their sincere convictions and desires with respect to the Presidential candidate who shall be nominated at Cincinnati, and their wishes should have due weight and receive respectful consideration. The BRISTOW sentiment in Chicago is one which cannot be ignored with safety to the Republican party in this city, county, and State, and the monster mass-meeting of last night was an expression of that sentiment which can scarcely fail to be heard and felt.

MR. BLAINE made a curious "vindication" yesterday. He read fifteen of the eighteen letters he took from MULLIGAN. These letters, instead of being a vindication, seem to pile evidence mountain high that Mr. BLAINE, ever since he has been in Congress, has been an active and extensive operator in the securities in wildcat railroads. In one of the letters he refers to a decision made by himself as Speaker, in which he ruled out a proposed amendment to the Fort Smith & Little Rock Railroad bill, which amendment would have defeated the object sought by the Company. The range of securities in which he was dabbling and speculating cover a long list of the speculative and questionable railroad corporations. The charge against Mr. BLAINE is, not that he has been personally dishonest, or that he has cheated anybody, but that while a member of Congress, and particularly as Speaker, he has been extensively engaged as a broker in selling the questionable stocks and bonds of railroad companies which have had, and have now, legislative demands before Congress; and in one of these letters he refers to a decision made by himself which saved one of the bills of one of these companies. His worst enemies have not been able to fix upon him the character of a gambler and speculator in the securities of questionable corporations, as he has done in these letters, all of which were written, as he says, in secrecy and confidence. Instead of a vindication, the letters seem to establish the charge.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, grain being stronger and provisions weak. Mess pork was 28@40c per brl lower, closing strong at $17.75 for June and $17.95 for July. Lard was 15@37½c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $10.50@10.52½ for June and $10.60 for July. Meats were ⅛@¼c per 100 lbs lower, at 6¼c for boxed shoulders, 9⅛c for do short ribs, and 9⅜c for do short clears. Lake freights were moderately active and firmer, at 5½c for wheat to Kingston. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged. Highwines were nominal at $1.09 per gallon. Flour was in good demand and steady. Wheat was 2c higher, closing at $1.06½ for June and $1.06⅝ for July. Corn was 1¼c higher, closing at 44⅞c for June and 45⅜c for July. Oats were ⅛@¼c higher, closing at 29⅜c for June and 29¼c for July. Rye was stronger, at 69@69½c. Barley was nominally unchanged, at 57c. Hogs were dull, and closed weak at 20@25c decline. Sales mostly at $5.75@5.90. The cattle trade was dull, at easy prices. Sheep were weak at $3.00@5.25 for poor to choice. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $112.62½ in greenbacks at the close.

Friends of Mr. BLAINE, in commenting upon the events of yesterday, seem to count strongly upon the reactionary effect to be produced by the fact that the investigation is conducted by two Confederates. A Western Congressman is quoted as saying that this makes BLAINE's nomination absolutely secure, and many predictions in a similar strain were current in Washington yesterday. When the intense dramatic effect produced by the brilliant performance in the House shall have given place to a sober, critical review of the situation, it will probably occur to these enthusiastic people that the motives of Mr. BLAINE's investigators, and the fact that two of them were once identified with the "Lost Cause," will not have the effect of diverting public attention from the results of the investigation, or of shutting from view the one great consideration whether the man who wrote those letters, and was mixed up in the transactions of which they relate, is the man to lead the Republican party to victory in the great contest to be decided next November. It is Mr. BLAINE's antecedents, and not those of investigators, which is the question now under discussion.

THE MAYOR'S CASE DECIDED.

The decision of the Circuit Court—Judges MCALLISTER, WILLIAMS, ROGERS, FARWELL, and BOOTH—in the case of COLVIN vs. HOYNE was rendered yesterday. The decision is to the effect that the adoption of the new charter in April, 1875, vacated the office of Mayor, but authorized the incumbent to exercise the powers of Mayor until the vacancy should be filled. The vacancy leaving more than a year of the term unexpired was to be filled by a special election, to be called and held as directed by the new charter, which on that subject provides:

SEC. 61. If there is a failure to elect any officer herein required to be elected, or the person elected should fail to qualify, the City Council or Board of Trustees may forthwith order a new election therefor; and in all cases, when necessary for the purposes of this act, may call special elections, appoint judges and clerks thereof, canvass the returns thereof, and provide by ordinance for the mode of conducting the same; and shall give notice of such special elections, in which shall be stated the questions to be voted upon, and cause such notices to be published or posted for the same length of time, and in the same manner, as is required in the case of regular annual elections in such cities and villages.

The Common Council having refused and omitted to call a special election to fill the vacancy in the office of Mayor, the Court holds that the voluntary assembling of the people at the recent city election, and their voting thereat for a person to fill the vacancy, was not valid. They hold that the prior call and notice for a special election were indispensable, and therefore the election of Mr. HOYNE was not legal, and could not be made legal by the subsequent action of the Common Council.

The Court having decided that the office of Mayor is vacant, COLVIN being authorized to exercise the powers only until his successor is elected, and that it can only be filled by a special election to be called by the City Council, such an election can therefore be now called, and the election may be held in time to enable the new Mayor to begin his duties on the 1st of July.

The decision establishes the general fact that COLVIN has been an usurper of the office of Mayor for over a year, and that his usurpation has been protected by the late Common Council in their defiance of popular wishes and common decency in refusing to call a special election. The great crime against the law and against public morality was the craven profligacy of the Aldermen who refused to order a special election to fill a notorious vacancy. The decision of the Circuit Court is a complete disposal of the delusion that "the Supreme Court had decided that Mr. COLVIN was entitled to hold over until April, 1877." It raises the presumption that, had the application to the Supreme Court for a mandamus been made *after* instead of before the Council had refused to call a special election, the writ would have been granted.

The immediate result of this decision, therefore, is, that Mr. HOYNE ceases to be Mayor, and Mr. COLVIN is reinstated as Acting Mayor until the election has been had and a Mayor elected. The law of the State provides that twenty days' notice shall be given of a special election, and that time must intervene between the call and the election itself.

The decision is a great moral and legal victory for the people over the machinations of a corrupt and dishonorable usurpation. On the point whether the people could hold a special election to fill a vacancy, in the absence of any authoritative call or notice, was one which had never been decided by any Court and was therefore doubtful. The spontaneous action of the people at their mass meeting at Exposition Hall has had even better results than were even then anticipated. The Mayor and Council had then put the public at defiance and COLVIN had demanded, as had TWEED, "What are you going to do about it?" The people decided that they would try the effect of an expression of public opinion, and for this purpose decided to vote for Mr. HOYNE. That gentleman, with no desire to be Mayor, consented to the use of his name as a means of protesting against the COLVIN fraud and usurpation. The proceedings resulting therefrom, while they have decided that the spontaneous ballot for Mr. HOYNE was not a legal election, has forced the institution of legal proceedings by COLVIN, and the procurement of a legal decision equivalent to an order that the City Council call a special election to fill the vacancy in the office of Mayor. The Supreme Court being, unfortunately, unable to act, the proceedings instituted by the Exposition Hall meeting have brought about what was then so defiantly refused—the calling of a special election to fill the vacancy in the office of Mayor.

MR. BLAINE'S DEAREST FOES.

The Quincy *Whig*, in a state of high and consuming wrath, announces that, if BLAINE as a Presidential candidate is now politically dead, the BRISTOW men shall not administer upon his estate. It insinuates, but does not openly declare, that the friends of Gen. BRISTOW have killed him, if he is killed, and that the BLAINE men will have their revenge on BRISTOW at Cincinnati.

The people of Illinois, without regard to color or previous condition of servitude, will recognize this kind of talk as the language of every baffled and exasperated spoilsman whom Gen. BRISTOW has arrested and brought to the door of the Penitentiary. The Quincy *Whig knows* that neither Gen. BRISTOW nor his friends have brought BLAINE to his present pitiable condition. It knows that the story of the Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds, the investigation of which has led to all the other disclosures, was started by the immediate friends, neighbors, and adherents of Senator MORTON,—that the friends of Gen. BRISTOW discredited it, and, beyond notifying Mr. BLAINE privately that such a story was in the wind, washed their hands of it. In point of fact, Mr. BRISTOW has had no machine organization, and has none now, with which to propagate such a story, or institute a prosecution of BLAINE or any other candidate. His support has been a spontaneous popular uprising, like that which carried both LINCOLN and GRANT into the Presidency. Mr. BLAINE knows full well from whose hands came the mortal stabs that have pieced his corslet. He knows that the first one came from Indianapolis. Nobody questions that fact; and yet, mark this! The Illinois delegation contains men who will go to Cincinnati swearing vengeance on the assassins of BLAINE, and who will glut their revenge *by casting their votes for* OLIVER P. MORTON. Others will satiate their wrath by voting for ROSCOE CONKLING, a man who holds BLAINE in such abhorrence that he has not been on speaking terms with him for twelve years! Gen. BRISTOW may be thrown overboard by the joint efforts of all the others, but we intend that the public shall know the full depth of the hypocrisy that makes pretended friendship for BLAINE a pretext for giving the nomination to one or the other of his dearest foes. It is not beyond the bounds of probability that the friends of MORTON and CONKLING at Cincinnati will claim credit to themselves for having saved the party from the peril of condign defeat by exposing BLAINE beforehand, and will ask *and receive* the votes of such delegates as the Quincy *Whig* can control, as a particular reward of merit. At all events, no delegate who goes to Cincinnati, and no constituency that sends him there, shall remain ignorant of the fact that it is not friendship for BLAINE, nor tenderness for his feelings, nor a pious regard for his manes, that carries his pretended supporters into the camp of those whose daggers are yet unwiped of his blood.

PROSPECTS OF A EUROPEAN WAR.

Is Europe drifting into war? One week ago yesterday ABDUL-AZIZ, Sultan of Turkey, was deposed by a sudden popular revolution, and MURAD EFFENDI, his newhew, ascended the throne of OTHMAN. The news was received in England with jubilation. It was regarded as in the interests of peace, notwithstanding England's refusal to accept the Berlin agreement of the three Powers. Under the influence of this feeling Turkish securities improved, and the English creditors felt easier, while the three great Powers that had met at Berlin remained ominously silent. In diplomacy, as in war, radical changes are made in a day. ABDUL-AZIZ has left a legacy of trouble to his successor. Before he is fairly upon his throne, he finds himself surrounded with the preparations for a great war,—the Servians and Bulgarians collecting their armies and hurrying them to the frontier to make common cause with the other Sclaves; the Black Sea swarming with Russian gunboats; the English war vessels steaming across the Mediterranean towards the Bosphorus; Greece placing her little army on a war footing and negotiating a war loan of money.

The relations between Turkey and the Christian insurgents and between Turkey and the three Powers now begin to lose interest as compared with the disturbance of the relations between Great Britain and Russia. If the signs are to be trusted, the Eastern question looms up again, and another Crimean war is inevitable, in which England must side with Turkey without the co-operation of France, and with Austria and Italy in active sympathy with Russia. England has suddenly changed front on the Turkish question. Enraged at the perfidy of the Turks and at the loss of the vast sums of money they loaned them, they have for a year past exposed their character, through their papers, to all Europe. They have denounced them as profligates, sensualists, swindlers, and tyrants. They have exposed their persecutions of the Christians. They have shown up the rottenness of their Government, and they have demanded the dismemberment of their Empire. All this because the Turks swindled them out of their indebtedness, amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars. Now, England, actuated by selfish political motives, suddenly turns about and, if we may credit the dispatches, effects an alliance with Turkey. Her fleet in the Mediterranean has been ordered to the Bosphorus, ostensibly to make an inspection of the fortifications at the request of the Porte, but in reality to check Russia. The Germans understand this well enough. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says: "The Ministerial *North-German Gazette* gives us to understand that, owing to antagonism between Russia and England, all Europe is plunged into a most critical situation." The *National Zeitung* regards the pacific view recently taken by Count ANDRASSY as entirely erroneous, and foresees that momentous decisions will now have to be immediately adopted by the various Powers. The *Times'* correspondent remarks: "There is but too much reason for these apprehensions." The London *Times*, of the 23d ult., in an article upon the Berlin agreement makes the following significant statement:

The question is sometimes argued as if we had no further interest in Turkey because we have lost our illusions about the Turks. It is admitted that we should not stir to defend them against their Christian subjects, or, indeed, against anybody; it is thought that we have done enough, and more than enough, for them, and may now leave them to their fate. They are barbarous and bankrupt, and we are free from all obligations towards them. But this argument ignores the all-important point that it is the territory occupied by the Turks, and not the Turks themselves, which is the proper object of our solicitude. To prevent the absorption of this territory by any European Power may be taken as the chief end and aim of our policy.

It is to prevent the absorption of Constantiple by Russia and to seal up the Bosphorus against her that England is now moving her fleets. Russia, while ostensibly remaining quiet and urging a pacific settlement, is in reality engaged in active warfare against Turkey. Servia, Bulgaria, and Roumania swarm with her agents, exciting disaffection among the people. The Servian troops, which are now ranged on the frontier, are officered by Russian Generals. She holds the Sclavic provinces like hounds at the leash, ready to let them slip at the proper moment. She has already many war vessels in the Black Sea, and has issued orders for the construction of many more. If she can obtain control of the Bosphorus she will not only have an outlet to the Mediterranean, but she will never again relinquish her hold upon it. Once in possession, she threatens Egypt, compels England to hold Alexandria in order to defend the Suez Canal, and threatens not only to cut off England's route to Asia, but to endanger her Asiatic possession. Once in possession of the Bosphorus and locking it up, she holds Asia at her mercy. She will sweep down the Euphrates to the Persian Gulf through Turkey in Asia. She already holds Toorkistan, and will drive the weak powers, Persia, Cabool, and Beloochistan, before her like chaff before the wind, thus reaching the borders of Hindostan and threatening British India. All this hangs upon the possession of Constantinople. The little breeze which began in Herzegovina a year ago has now developed in a tempest, and the dreaded Eastern question is forced upon England again. Diplomacy may once more ward off the conflict; the events of one day may precipitate it. In case it comes, the map of Europe must be reconstructed. Roumania, Bulgaria, Constantinople, the Bosphorus, all go to Russia; Servia, Bosnia, and Montenegro, to Austria, forming a colossal Pan-Sclavonic Empire; Macedonia and Thessaly to Greece; Northern Austria to Germany, whose cunning Chancellor sits like a spider in his web, watching the flies buzzing about him. What goes to England? She will take Egypt, if France will allow it. Meanwhile, the Russians will be between her India. There may be another Crimean war, but this time England will not have France, Italy, and Austria to help her.

BLAINE'S LETTER TO FISHER.

In order to simplify the present embarrassments in which Mr. BLAINE appears before the public in his dual capacity, as a Presidential candidate and a railroad stock-broker, we may set aside altogether his remarkable conduct in seizing the letters he wrote to FISHER, but which he yesterday read to the House, thus showing his motive in seizing them to have been different from that generally attributed to him. The reason why the Cincinnati Convention should not think seriously of nominating Mr. BLAINE is sufficiently set forth in the single letter to Mr. FISHER which was made public several days ago, and which is admitted on all sides to be genuine. We reproduce this letter verbatim:

[*Private.*]

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 25, 1870.—*My Dear Mr. Fisher: A year ago and more I spoke to you* about purchasing an interest in the Northern Pacific Railroad for yourself and any you might choose to associate with yourself. The matter passed by without my being able to control it, and nothing more was said about it. Since then the JAY COOKE contract has been perfected, *the additional legislation has been obtained*, and 230 miles of the road are well-nigh completed, and the whole line will be pushed forward rapidly. *By a strange revolution of circumstances* I am again able to control an interest, and if you desire it you can have it. The whole road is divided into twenty-four shares, of which JAY COOKE & Co. have twelve. The interest I speak of is ⅛ of 1-24, or 1-192 of the entire franchise, being that portion of the eighty-one millions of stock that are being divided as the road is built, and a like proportion of the Land Company stock, that is formed to take and dispose of the 52,000,000 acres of land covered by their grant *as amended by the law of last session*. The amount of stock which this 1-192 would have in the end would be about $425,000, and the number of acres of land it represents is nearly 275,000. The road is being built on the 7-30 bonds, $25,000 to the mile, which JAY COOKE takes at 90. Instead of mortgaging the land, they make a stock company for its ownership, dividing it pro rata among the holders of the franchise. The whole thing can be had for $25,000, *which is less than one-third of what some other sales of small interests have gone at*. I do not suppose you would care to invest the whole $25,000. I thought for a small flyer eight or ten of you in Boston might take it, $2,500 each; for $2,500 thus invested you would get ultimately $42,000 stock and the avails of some 27,000 acres of land. Five of you at $5,000 each would have a splendid thing of it. *The chance is a very rare one.* I can't touch it; but I obey my first and best impulses in offering it to you. All such chances as this since JAY COOKE got the road have been accompanied with the obligation to take a large amount of the bonds at 90, and hold them not less than three years. I will be in Boston Tuesday noon, and will call upon you. Of course if you don't want it, let it pass. You will receive an immediate issue of stock to a considerable amount, and certificates of land-stock also. *Of course, in conferring with others, keep my name quiet, mentioning it to no one, unless to Mr.* CALDWELL. I write under presumption that you have returned, but I have heard nothing. Yours truly, J. G. BLAINE.

This stock will be far more valuable, *at the worst*, than the Union Pacific, and see where that would leave it.

A careful reading of this letter will convince any intelligent person, we think, of the following circumstances: (1) That Mr. BLAINE was the party moving in the transaction, and that he was not acting at the solicitation of others; (2) that the additional legislation secured by the Northern Pacific had some influence in enabling him to control the stock which he had previously failed to obtain; (3) that he was anxious to make the sale, since he pressed the special advantages of the transaction—getting nearly $500,000 of stock and 275,000 acres of land for $25,000—and spoke of this as being much cheaper than other small lots of stock had been sold for; (4) that he was not anxious in behalf of Mr. FISHER, or any other particular person, since he suggested that five or ten could make up a pool; (5) that he could not himself with propriety assume and retain the individual ownership of this stock; and (6) that he wished the transaction to be closed up without the use of his name, except to Mr. CALDWELL, with whom he appears to have had confidential arrangements.

It is useless to conceal the fact that the deduction which has been made from this state of things is, that Mr. BLAINE was to receive this lot of stock in consideration for the aid he had rendered the Northern Pacific Company in securing additional legislation, and that he did not dare to take or hold it in his own name, but that he was to receive the proceeds of any sale made of it. On this theory the reason for his not completing the transaction proposed to Mr. FISHER is assumed to be because he found a purchaser at a better price, or because some other arrangement was made with JAY COOKE & Co. We state this as a very general impression, but do not subscribe to it, but admit that it is not wholly repugnant to the terms of the letter we print above. The additional legislation referred to consisted of the passage of a resolution by Congress granting the Northern Pacific several millions of acres of public lands in addition to the 47,000,000 which had been previously granted, and authorizing the Company to mortgage its lands and franchises, and issue its bonds in advance of the construction of the road. This resolution encountered strong opposition, and there was a special effort made, but in vain, to fix a maximum price on the lands for actual settlers. The whole measure was passed finally, and it does not appear that Mr. BLAINE at any time made the slighest opposition to it; on the contrary, it is asserted that he gave it the benefit of his influence, without which it could not have been passed. A short time after he wrote the letter to FISHER quoted above, offering a part of the stock for sale, and pointed out the advantages of this additional legislation.

The most favorable construction that can be put upon this matter leaves Mr. BLAINE in the unfortunate position of a broker, offering certain railroad stocks for sale whose value had been just previously enhanced by national legislation which he had favored while Speaker of the House of Representatives. This construction is also effected to BLANE's disadvantage by his failure to specify who was to receive the benefit of the proposed sale, and how he came to be selected as agent; and his injunction to keep his name secret as having been connected with the transaction seems to indicate an apprehension on his part that he was not acting as he ought to act in his public position. This transaction along with somewhat similar transactions in Little Rock & Fort Smith Railway bonds, though he has not yet been connected with the TOM SCOTT $64,000 Little Rock bond transaction, undoubtedly gives the enemies of the Republican party good electioneering grounds for holding him up to the country in the attitude of a Congressional stock-broker, dabbling in the securrities of railways which had come, and were still coming, before Congress for favorable legislation. It requires little argument to show that the people do not want to indorse these Congressional practices by electing a man suspected of them to the highest office in the nation. Mr. BLAINE's nomination under these circumstances would be a virtual confession on the part of the Republican party either (1) that it has no available candidate who has not been engaged in similar transactions, or (2) that it approves of such conduct on the part of the men it sends to Congress. We do not believe that the Republican party can afford to acknowledge either one or the other, and we know both to be untrue.

The *Whisky-Thieves' Organ* led off, and was followed by a lot of machine concerns, with the lying assertion that MULLIGAN was actuated by a religious malice against BLAINE to swear to untruths, and to expose his private correspondence with FISHER. It was alleged that MULLIGAN was a rabid Catholic, working in the interests of the Jesuits, and therefore hated BLAINE, and sought to destroy him; but if he were a Catholic, why should he have any more hatred of BLAINE than of CONKLING, MORTON, BRISTOW, or HAYES, as they are all firm Protestants? The machine organs which make the charge against MULLIGAN have not explained this point. But it turns out that MULLIGAN is a *Presbyterian* instead of a Catholic, and has been one ever since his boyhood. Hence he can feel no religious or fanatical prejudice against BLAINE, and so that charge falls to the ground. There is, however, the unexplained matter covered only by implication which needs a little light. Mr. BLAINE was born and raised a Roman Catholic. His parents were Irish Catholics and decent people; his brothers and sisters are Catholics now. His excellent and amiable wife is one, and the children are being raised in that faith. Mr. J. G. BLAINE alone of the whole family connection is not an adherent of the "Mother Church." But he belongs to no Christian denomination; and while not a Catholic can hardly be called a Protestant. What faith he may finally die in cannot be predicted except by analogy, and a consideration of the depth and strength of a mother's religious inculcation or a child's mind and heart. The reader will now understand what the *Whisky-Thieves' Organ* was hinting at when it said:

MULLIGAN's motive for assailing BLAINE can at present be only conjecture. He is a most bigoted Roman Catholic, and has been known more than once to express his disapprobation of BLAINE's course on religious questions, and particularly on the school question, with a great deal of bitterness. It may be that he takes this method of manifesting his zeal in the cause of his Church.

The idea sought to be conveyed without openly saying so was, that BLAINE was an apostate from the Catholic Church, and therefore MULLIGAN hated him with a bigot's rancor; but as MULLIGAN happens to be a good deal better Protestant than Mr. BLAINE ever claimed to be, the charge of religious animosity falls to the ground, and some other falsehood must be invented to account for MULLIGAN's testimony.

Now that Mr. BLAINE has so far yielded to public opinion as to cause FISHER's letters—the letters which he took from MULLIGAN—to be read in the House, one of the complications in his case is luckily disposed of and out of the way. The production of these letters has served to satisfy public curiosity, and to allay a suspicion freely uttered that they contained new evidence of his improper connection with railroad stock operations. The only letter bearing materially on the case under investigation had been previously described by the witness MULLIGAN. The result of this new step on Mr. BLAINE's part will naturally be to strengthen him in the minds of those who suspected that the concealed letters contained damaging confessions, and who would always have suspected this if the letters themselves had not been produced. It is rather surprising, now that they are published, that Mr. BLAINE should have thus voluntarily subjected himself to unnecessary suspicion. It may be, however, that he counted upon the advantage of a reaction in public sentiment. So far as this is concerned, the final judgment of the people will rest upon the final results of the investigation, and it will be favorable or unfavorable as Mr. BLAINE is shown to have been engaged while Speaker of the House in dabbling in stocks and bonds of railroads coming before the House for favorable legislation, or as he is shown to have been free from this pernicious practice. Of the prospects of the issue, from the evidence now at hand, we have commented in another article.

As an illustration of the tortuous and meandering routes by which Courts sometimes reach judicial decisions, the opinions of the five Circuit Judges on the Mayor's case furnishes a strong instance:

1. Judges MCALLISTER, FARWELL, and BOOTH hold that there was a vacancy created in the office of Mayor, by the adoption of the charter of 1872, in April, 1875, and Judges WILLIAMS and ROGERS hold that there was no such vacancy, and that COLVIN's term was extended to 1877.

2. Judge MCALLISTER holds that, there being a failure of notice, etc., there was no legal election for Mayor in April, 1876, and consequently HOYNE was not elected; Judges WILLIAMS and ROGERS holding that there was no vacancy in the office, concurred in the judgment that HOYNE had not been elected, while Judges BOOTH and FARWELL held such election to be valid.

The only one of the five Judges whose opinion on the two points involved is expressed by the judgment of the Court is Judge MCALLISTER, who practically decides the whole case, using his divided brethren to overrule each other when they differed from him.

OBITUARY.

GEN. U. F. LINDER.

The announcement of the death in this city yesterday of Gen. U. F. LINDER will be received with wide-spread interest and regret throughout the State of Illinois by a large circle of friends and acquaintances gained after a residence in this State of forty-six years. He was born in Elizabethtown, Ky., March 22, 1809, and came to Illinois in 1820, his people settling in Charleston, Coles County, where he studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and practiced successfully until 1859. He came to Chicago in 1860, and has remained a resident of this city ever since. Gen. LINDER was originally a Whig in politics, but joined the Democratic party when STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was at the zenith of his fame, and was Attorney-General of the State under Govs. FORD and BISSELL. He was one of the most popular and effective stump-speakers in the State, his services being highly valued and frequently called into requisition in heated political campaigns. In the famous joint caucus of LINCOLN and DOUGLAS in 1858 for the United States Senatorship, Gen. LINDER received from DOUGLAS at Mattoon a telegram which read: "For God's sake, LINDER, come!" The fact was, the Little Giant was getting worsted by "OLD ABE," and wanted LINDER's help. DOUGLAS' frantic telegram was exhibited with pardonable pride by its recipient, and from it came the sobriquet, "For-God's-Sake LINDER," which stuck to him through life.

Gen. LINDER was ardently devoted to the railway interest of Illinois, and took a prominent part in obtaining many of the earlier charters. The death of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, his warm personal and political friend, was a severe blow to him, and the reward he so confidently counted upon for his zealous services never came in consequence. Hard work, old age, and discouragement together hastened the close of a busy and useful life, and many an honest tear will drop at the recollection of what Gen. LINDER was in his strength and prime.

MRS. W. A. BUTTERS.

Yesterday the remains of Mrs. BUTTERS, the wife of the well-known WILLIAM A. BUTTERS, were laid in the grave at Graceland. There is much that is touching in the simple story of this lady. She was 42 years of age. Until within the last six months she gave promise of a long life, and looked forward to future happiness in witnessing the manhood and womanhood of her family of boys and girls. Six months ago she contracted a simple cold, which, though treated lightly at first, soon gave evidences of permanency, and to the pain and surprise of her family and friends developed the work of the cruel destroyer—consumption. In her painful illness she was patient,—suffering more for those around her than on her own account. A few weeks ago her babe perished, and was laid away in Graceland, and yesterday the mother was entombed with the babe. Mrs. BUTTERS was an accomplished lady, a pure and gentle Christian, and her husband and their six surviving children know how noble and endearing she was as wife and mother. She was a native of Philadelphia, and lived there until her marriage. The funeral services were by the Rev. Mr. DUFFIELD, of whose father's church in Philadelphia Mrs. BUTTERS was a member until she came to Chicago.

With the waning of Mr. BLAINE's prospects at Cincinnati, Mr. MORTON's position as a candidate before the Convention becomes more conspicuous. But his increased prominence only serves to bring out in bolder relief why he is one of the men who must not be nominated at Cincinnati. He is not the man to lead the Republican party in the approaching canvass, because he wholly misapprehends the situation. On survey of the whole field all that he sees to be done is to restore the bayonet repression of reconstruction—to re-establish carpet-bagism an renew military interference, and maintain the latter to perpetuate the power, and kindle and undying hate which, by opening the grave of the past, he would further inflame. How Mr. MORTON has utterly misapprehended the vital question in issue now is stated by GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, in his leader in the last issue of *Harper's Weekly*, in which he says:

The real, if often unconscious, reason of the feeling about Mr. MORTON is that he seems not to understand the actual situation, and certainly does not represent its demand. He has apparently decided that the controlling consideration in the popular mind would be the Southern question, and that if a candidate were the conspicuous champion of the strong hand in that section, all other questions would be forgotten. This year, however, the issues of the election are felt to be more various. One, indeed, is commanding and superior, and will influence the great mass of voters. That one is the return to a simpler and honester method of administration, which is known as reform. This is the great, although not the only, issue, and upon this Mr. MORTON, like Mr. CONKLING, has no position whatever except that of identification with the thing to be reformed.

Not only in Mr. CURTIS' opinion is MORTON identified with the very evils in administration to be reformed away, that is, with the machine, but his record on the financial issue is simply that of a man who has been on all sides and has lost has settled down to the absurdities incorporated in the Indiana platform, and to this Mr. CURTIS says:

Mr. MORTON's position has been equivocal. His action has been that of a man trying to discover how the wind is going to blow. There has been no evidence of his clear and positive conviction of the course required both by honor and expediency, whatever the wind might be. No Republican who has deep and strong convictions upon this subject could possibly feel that an Administration of which Mr. MORTON was chief could be trusted for a brave and resolute leadership toward a sound currency.

The machine papers whose motto is "Anybody to beat BRISTOW," allege that MULLIGAN *stole* the BLAINE letters to FISHER from the safe of the latter, and therefore had no business with them, and that BLAINE did right in recapturing them. But see how the simple facts dispose of these assertions. The letters were in FISHER's safe in Boston, and MULLIGAN went to the safe in FISHER's presence, and, with his knowledge and approval, took them out and placed them in a green bag, and traveled with them to Washington in company with FISHER, both having been summoned to appear before the Committee of Investigation. The belief of both FISHER and MULLIGAN was that the letters might in some way be needed in the evidence in Washington, in connection with the testimony of both of them. FISHER, being present in the Committee room, was appealed to to state if this was not the fact, and he said it was. MULLIGAN was merely the custodian of the letters for FISHER, and, without the latter's consent, BLAINE had no business to carry off the letters, because they were the private property in law and fact of FISHER, and not of BLAINE. On the cars from Boston to Washington there sat beside FISHER a well-known lawyer. In front of them sat MULLIGAN with the green bag containing the letters whose contents have been such a mystery for several days.

The conversation naturally turned (says the dispatch) upon the BLAINE investigation, and Mr. FISHER, pointing to the green bag, said substantially that there was "evidence in that bag which would damn BLAINE." His companion asked what that meant, and Mr. FISHER replied that there was a letter in the bag from Mr. BLAINE to Mr. FISHER, which said substantially, "I have had a great deal of trouble at the heel of the session to get this Little Rock & Fort Smith bill through," and subsequently the writer adds: "I think I deserve some compensation." The explanation of this is that the original grant to the road was with a restriction forbidding the sale of lands at less than a certain price per acre, and the "great deal of trouble" referred to was in regard to the removal of that restriction, which was ultimately accomplished to the decided advantage of the Company.

This don't much look as if MULLIGAN stole the letters from FISHER, and was going to use them against BLAINE without FISHER's knowledge or consent.

The presence of Brother MOODY in this city suggests the question: Where is the gentleman who had $50,000 which said that our Bible is no more an inspired volume than the Koran, the Vedas, etc.?

"Great events from little causes spring" in the grain markets sometimes. Wheat advanced 1½c per bushel in this market yesterday afternoon, chiefly on the strength of a report that an ocean steamer had brought the news to New York that a resident of London, England, considered war inevitable. The cable advices of a week and more past were not counted as worth anything. CYRUS W. FIELD had better look to his laurels.

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WASHINGTON.

Further Proceedings in the Kerr Investigation Yesterday.

Mr. Kerr Makes a Statement, Honest and Square on Its Face.

A Rumor Again in Circulation that He will Shortly Resign.

The Whole of the Day in the Senate Given to an Appropriation Bill.

Improbability of Any Change in the Tariff Act This Session.

KERR.

PROPOSES TO RESIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The rumor is again revived that Speaker Kerr, upon recommendation of his physician, contemplates resigning.

THE TESTIMONY.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department to-day continued their investigation into the charge against Speaker Kerr.

Mary T. Murray testified that she had resided on Capitol Hill since 1865, and kept boarders there. In December, 1865, Lawrence Harney hired a room at her house. In 1866 he also had a room there with his wife, and both took their meals there.

Mr. Danford raised a point as to how far the Committee would go into this part of the matter, taking the ground that the witness could not be contradicted on an immaterial or collateral question.

Mr. Elliott, the counsel for Mr. Kerr, replied, taking the ground that it was competent to show by the antecedents of witness that he was not a competent witness.

Mr. Blackburn said: If Harney had deliberately sworn falsely as to his married life, the Committee was entitled to know whether such was the fact.

Mr. Danford repeated his objection, and asked whether this Committee was not bound by the same rules that a court would enforce, and whether the witness would not be entitled to protection?

BLACKBURN EXPOUNDS BLACKSTONE.

Mr. Blackburn said the Committee was not bound by the strict technical rules that govern courts. The question was as to the date of Harney's marriage, and if it could be shown that he had perjured himself it would impeach his credibility as a witness.

Mr. Elliott referred to the testimony taken on the 2d inst., in which Harney said he was married in July, 1867, to Annie Prior, and that he had no wife when he was here as Assistant Doorkeeper. Mr. Elliott quoted Judge Story to show that if a witness does not testify correctly in relation to a fact about which he could not be mistaken he is not entitled to credence.

Mr. Clymer also took the ground that it was competent to pursue a question as to the character of a man, for, if Harney was not married at the time he boarded with Mrs. Murray, he lived in adulterous intercourse with a woman; therefore, Clymer asked this question of Mrs. Murray: "Did you have any doubt whether the woman who lived with Harney at your house was his wife?

Answer—I would not have boarded them if I had thought they were not married, and, if I had found out they had deceived me, I would have got rid of them. I keep a respectable boarding-house, and would not have boarded a man and woman who were not married for $100 a day.

A. P. Green was recalled and contradicted Harney's testimony in several particulars, and said he did not believe that Harney ever paid Speaker Kerr a cent of the money that Green paid to Harney.

MOORE.

J. S. Moore testified to his interview with Harney in New York in regard to the anonymous letter sent to Kerr, when Harney said George Bliss was crowding him, and that Bliss and Johnny Davenport wanted to make political capital out of the charge against Kerr, and that they were both rascals and scoundrels. It appeared from Moore's testimony that Kerr, through the advice of friends, engaged Sidney Webster to find out the writer of the anonymous letter, so as to have the writer prosecuted, it being thought that by bringing the matter before a Criminal Court it would have the effect of punishing the conspirators.

OTTO LEISSRING

testified that in 1866 he came to Washington to procure an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the army. He saw his member of Congress, Amasa Cobb, of Wisconsin, but that gentleman could do nothing for him. He was subsequently introduced to the Hon. Meyer Strouse, who said if witness would intrust him with his papers he would see what he could do for him. A few days afterward he received the appointment, but did not pass the Examining Board, because of physical disability.

In reply to a question by Mr. Danford, the witness said that the money passed to Strouse through Oppenheim to pay the necessary expenses, such as hack hire, etc. The check was for $300. Witness obtained his appointment before the money was paid to Strouse, but Strouse paid him back, not charging him anything for his incidental expenses.

MR. KERR'S STATEMENT.

The Speaker came into the Committee-room quite feeble, and presented the following statement, which was read by Elliott:

When I entered Congress in 1865 I understood that some kind of reorganization of the army was in progress, and that a considerable number of Lieutenants were to be appointed in some way. I did not understand that this was to be done under the provisions of any pre-existing law, or of any Department regulation authorized by such law, but that it was being done under some voluntary regulation made by the Department. I did not understand that the appointment was a legal right vested in Representatives, or a duty imposed upon him by law, like the appointment of Cadets to academies, but rather a privilege given him by the War Department. I remember seeing in the public press some Department order on the subject, the terms of which I do not remember. Well, I know that I regarded the appointment as due to my district or State in preference to all others if application were made. I remember quite distinctly that I offered the recommendation to two of my constituents at different times in 1866,—Col. Thomas J. Jackson and another, whose name I feel quite confident was Maj. Thomas Morrison, both of whom had rendered gallant service in the volunteer army. I am put in doubt as to the tender of the place to Morrison by the fact that my law partner thinks that the offer of appointment was made to him in 1867 instead of 1866. If I am mistaken at all, it is only in the name. I am clear in my recollection that I offered it to two ex-Federal soldiers whom I regarded as worthy and competent. These gentlemen, however, both declined. I am not aware that any Democratic soldier ever applied to me for the place. I absolutely know that I held the appointment at the service of the people of my district, or State, if any should apply. But none applied, not one of whom I have the slightest recollection. When the long session of Congress was well advanced, and the time for these appointments was passing away, I was called upon by Augustus P. Green, of New York. It is possible that he was first introduced to me by Harney, but if he was I have no recollection whatever of the fact. This only I know: that I did never, under any circumstances, or at any period of my life, consciously know the man Harney. I never talked with him in any conversation that could have gone beyond the merest expressions of the day. He never was at my room. He never visited me anywhere. I never talked with him on any business matter whatever. He never paid or proposed to pay me one penny of money for any purpose in the world. His whole statement on that subject is utterly and wickedly false. It is simply impossible that I could have talked with him on a matter so fatally involving honor, official decency, and personal safety, and not have retained a vivid recollection of the fact. But I was introduced in some way to Green, and my recollection is that the first interview we had was on one of the sofas in the Hall of the House during a session of the House. I listened to his story, witnessed his anxiety to get back into the army, and admired the enthusiasm with which he spoke of his services in the volunteer army. He exhibited to me his testimonials,—those, I mean, filed by him early in the session. Whether he exhibited to me the originals of these papers or copies of them I do not distinctly remember, but I do remember that they were regarded by me as highly creditable to him. I also remember having said to him, in substance, that I admired his soldierly build and bearing, but said to him, "You are comparatively a stranger to me. Most of these gentlemen whose recommendations you produce are strangers to me. If you can get some recommendations from persons in New York whom I know in person or by reputation, I will feel inclined to consider your application favorably." He answered affirmatively that he could; that he would return to New York and get them. He did go away. How long he was gone I don't know; but if I were to fix any time I would say it could hardly have been less than a week. He did return with several recommendations—should think not less than half a dozen—from persons of the kind I had indicated, who did recommend him both on personal grounds and as a soldier. I regarded those recommendations, together with others I had seen, as clearly placing him within the requirements of the law or regulation, and upon the whole case thus made I gave him the recommendation, saying to him at the same time that I had no application from home, and thought it quite safe to assume at that late day that there would be none.

Mr. Green states that I went with him to the War Department. My recollection is to the contrary, and that my intercourse with the Department was conducted by letter. I feel quite clear in the impression that I required Green to go to the Department and get the precise form of words that would meet the requirements of the Department for me to indorse on his application, and that I did simply copy that form on the back of his application. It is possible, however, that in this I may be mistaken.

Mr. Kerr confirmed the statement of the witness Moore in reference to the attempt to ascertain who the writer of the anonymous letter was, and stated positively that when he went to New York, on ten days' leave of absence, it was on account of his health, and had no connection with the Harney matter.

After cross-examination by various members, the Committee adjourned.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—The Senate discussed the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill the entire day after the morning hour. Most of the amendments proposed by the Appropriations Committee were concurred in. There was very little opposition to the technical details of the bill. It came out in debate that all the records of the Pension Office are very insecure in a building which is not fire-proof, and which probably could not be rendered fire-proof. Senator Hamilton was severe upon the old District Ring when he said that he never heard that the archives of the Pension Office were in danger until Gov. Shepherd commenced putting up his building, and then he knew that it meant that the building was intended for the Pension-Office. The amendment making an appropriation of $14,000 for the rent of Shepherd's building was finally adopted.

THE REVENUE-COLLECTION.

The Senate adopted an amendment, proposed by Senator Sherman, which provides that the Internal Revenue districts be reduced to 131 as soon after the 1st of July as practicable; also vesting in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the power to suspend Collectors of Internal Revenue now possessed by Supervisors, and all other powers now exercised by the Supervisor to be vested in the Collectors.

CLERKS.

There was a brief debate upon the Civil Service in connection with an amendment, which provided that all appointments in the departments should be apportioned to States according to population. Mr. Edmunds wanted a Board of Examiners instead of such apportionment. Mr. Sargent opposed it as an injustice to the District. It was made to appear that this provision already prevails in the Treasury Department, and that the State of Maryland has now more appointments in the departments here than all the Southern States together. Pending the discussion on this subject the Senate adjourned without settling the question.

THE MORRISON TARIFF BILL.

The House took an indirect vote upon the Morrison Tariff bill, by referring to the Ways and Means Committee the resolution, introduced on Monday last, declaring that, in the judgment of the House, legislating affecting the tariff is at this time inexpedient, because it is apparent that all branches of manufacturing, mechanical, and mining pursuits are at this time greatly depressed. This resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, the originator of the Morrison Tariff bill—yeas 114; nays 99. This vote hardly represents the strength of the Tariff bill, however, as the majority of the House preferred to have the subject tested after debate, rather than by such summary process. The following Democrats voted against reference: Messrs. Clymer, Cochrane, Hardenberg, Hopkins, Jenks, Maish, Mutchler, Powell, John Reilly, Rollins of Pennsylvania, Ross of New Jersey, Springer, Walker of New York, and Walsh. Otherwise, the vote was partisan.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—During the morning hour Mr. Sherman called up his resolution proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and Great Britain.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) opposed the resolution, and it was laid over.

Mr. Sargent, from the Conference Committee on the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and a new Committee was appointed, as follows: Messrs. Sargent, Howe, and Bogy.

The Senate resumed consideration of unfinished business, being the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. The amendments of the Committee on Appropriations restoring the compensation of clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Interior were agreed to.

When the clause appropriating $10,000 for rent of buildings for the use of the Pension Office and Bureau of Education was reached, Mr. Morrill (Vt.) moved to amend by striking out that clause and inserting a clause appropriating $20,000 for the rental of basement and five upper stories of the fire-proof building at the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and heating the same, and $10,000 for the removal of the Pension Office from the Seaton House building, now occupied by it, to the new fire-proof building.

Mr. Hamlin submitted an amendment providing that, if the owner of the Seaton House shall refuse to make the building fire-proof, the Secretary of the Interior may procure a suitable fire-proof building at a rent not exceeding that paid for the Seaton House.

Mr. Hamilton (Texas) said he had never heard a word about the danger of the Pension Office archives until about the time Mr. Shepherd began the erection of a building at the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue. There were other buildings in the city. The Freedman's Bank building would be infinitely better.

Mr. Sargent said the rent of the new building was $1,000 a year less than the rent and heating of the Seaton House and adjacent buildings.

Mr. Norwood said he thought it was poor economy to pay $20,000 a year rent when a building could be erected for $160,000.

Mr. Whyte said the experience with Mr. Shepherd in this District had been enough to satisfy Congress and the people of the United States. He (Whyte) hoped the removal of the Pension Office to any building owned by ex-Gov. Shepherd would not be authorized. This building did not cost over $150,000, and the upper floors only were to be rented to the Government at an enormous rent.

After further discussion, an amendment was adopted in lieu of that reported by the Committee, and those reported by Morrill and Hamlin, above mentioned, which appropriates $16,000 for rent of building for the use of the Pension Office and Bureau of Education, and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to procure a fire-proof building with suitable accommodations for those offices for rent not exceeding that paid for the Seaton House, and to rent the same instead of the Seaton House.

When the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations providing for expenses of the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was reached, Mr. Stevenson asked why it was that the House of Representatives had made no appropriations for that Bureau.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) said he could not answer.

Mr. Stevenson said it was well known that the House proposed to abolish that Bureau.

Mr. Morrill said if that proposition should become a law the clause in this bill making appropriations for the Bureau could be stricken out.

The amendment of the Committee was agreed to.

Other amendments of the Committee restoring salaries of employes in the General Land-Office, Pension, and Patent Offices were agreed to.

An amendment appropriating $60,000 for the actual expenses of the clerks detailed to investigate the suspected attempts at fraud in the Pension Office was agreed to.

All other amendments of the Committee restoring salaries of employes in the Bureau of Education, Post-Office Department, and Departments of Justice and Agriculture were agreed to. Also amendments making appropriations for the Surveyors-General and their clerks.

The Committee on Appropriations had reported in favor of striking out the second section of the bill providing for the reduction of salaries of clerks of the second, third, and fourth class, and forbidding any officer or employe of the Government from giving or receiving any money, property, or other thing of value for political purposes, and also in favor of striking out the provision in the third section requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue regulations directing a reduction of 10 per cent in the annual salaries of all officers of the customs service whose compensation exceeds 1,200 per annum.

The amendments were agreed to, and those provisions were stricken out without debate. All the amendments proposed by the Committee having been acted upon, Mr. Sherman submitted an amendment providing that all powers of transfer and suspension of officers held by the Supervisors of Internal Revenue shall hereafter be conferred upon the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and other powers of Supervisors shall hereafter be exercised by Collectors of Internal Revenue. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman also submitted an amendment providing that the reduction in the number of Internal Revenue Collectors' Districts shall take place on and after July 1, 1876, or as soon thereafter as practicable. Agreed to.

Mr. Clayton submitted an amendment proposed by the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, providing that appointments in all Executive Departments of the Government shall be so arranged as to be equally distributed between the several States of the United States, Territories, and District of Columbia, according to population; and the principle of equal distribution of appointments, as above provided for, shall apply in making reductions of force in said Departments.

Mr. Edmunds moved an amendment that all such appointments shall be made upon a careful and impartial examination of candidates therefor by a Board composed of not less than five persons, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the most capable and worthy of competitors so examined shall be selected for said offices.

Mr. Morrill (Me.) moved to lay Mr. Clayton's amendment on the table.

A vote being taken, resulted—yeas, 12; nays, 22; no quorum voting.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. House, from the Committee on Elections, offered a resolution declaring T. W. Bennett, the sitting delegate from Idaho, not entitled to the seat. Printed.

Mr. White offered a resolution establishing a money-order office at every county-seat; also reducing the members of the House of Representatives to 200.

A resolution offered by Mr. Adams on the previous Monday, to the effect that legislation affecting the tariff is at this time inexpedient, came up for consideration.

Mr. Morrison moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means. Agreed to—yeas, 114; nays, 99.

Mr. Neal offered a bill to repeal the Resumption act of Jan. 14, 1875, and called the previous question on the bill.

Mr. Kasson raised a point of order, that no notice of the bill had been given, and that therefore the bill was not in order.

The Speaker (Cox) decided that the point of order was well taken.

Mr. Holman appealed from the decision of the Chair, and on motion of Mr. Morrison the appeal was laid on the table—134 to 35.

FOREIGN.

The Manner of the Late Sultan's Taking-Off Believed to Have Been Violent.

His Last Order Contemplated the Sudden Invasion of Servia.

The London Times' Review of the Eastern Situation.

Prussian Papers Speculate on the Possibilities of the Coming Conflict.

TURKEY.

THE OLD SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 5.—It is officially announced that a report has been drawn up and signed by nineteen physicians of the different nationalities, which certifies that the death of Abdul Aziz resulted from the opening of the veins and arteries of the arms. The Porte has officially notified foreign Ambassadors of Mourad's accession, and demanded recognition.

LONDON, June 5.—Constantinople journals report that Abdul Aziz had several violent fits of madness after his deposition, particularly on the evening before he committed suicide.

Midhal Pasha has been appointed President of the Council of State.

The *Standard's* special dispatch from Athens says the Turkish Minister there has received an official telegram stating that Abdul Aziz committed suicide because he was maddened by the seizure of 30,000,000 Turkish pounds, his private treasure.

Special dispatches to the *Standard* represent that at Paris the story of the Sultan's suicide meets with contemptuous incredulity. At Rome the journals generally express the belief that Abdul Aziz was murdered.

HIS LAST ORDER.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent reports that one of the last decrees signed by the late Sultan was a secret order for the invasion of Servia, and the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople succeeded in having the order withdrawn.

LONDON, June 6—5 a. m.—The *Times* in its leading article to-day says: "The English people have thought a good deal concerning Turkish affairs. No one can doubt that a very earnest feeling has been aroused, and there is a resolve that Russia shall not with impunity tear up the treaty of Paris, and renew the aggressive policy which was interrupted by the Crimean war. But, on the other hand, there is a deep conviction that no political interests of our own should induce us to disregard the principles of justice and humanity. If Russia is champion of the Christians in their aspirations for liberty and civilization, she must prove a formidable enemy to any power placing its own advantage in their oppression and debasement. The Government which does not communicate this feeling to the Porte will imperfectly represent the British, French, and Italian people. We may assume that it will be communicated, and the Porte be warned that a radical change is the only chance of salvation.

LATEST.

The Paris dispatch to the *News* says the French journals are singularly unanimous in disbelieving the report that Aziz committed suicide, and point out many alleged discrepancies in the official account. Although an official telegram announced that the late Sultan would have a splendid funeral, it was subsequently admitted that he was buried by night, and his death kept secret from the public for fear of disorder.

The *Times'* dispatch from Rome says the *Bersagliere*, the Italian newspaper, reports that 20,000 men were in readiness to embark from Odessa when orders were countermanded in consequence of the suicide of the Sultan.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says that, to judge from spoken and printed sentiments of the adherents of the Austrian Government, it might be assumed that Count Andrassy contemplates the possibility of abandoning the Russian and adopting the English view of Eastern affairs.

The *Ruski Mir*, the organ of the St. Petersburg Slavonic party, already regards war as imminent, and begins to discuss in what localities the Austrians will be concentrated to resist the Russian attack. The fact of such an article being published with impunity is a serious matter for reflection.

AUSTRALASIA.

BY THE LATEST STEAMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Arrived, the Pacific Mail steamer Colonia, from Sydney via Auckland and Honolulu, bring British mails. From the Sydney *Herald*, May 6:

VICTORIA.

The Victo[illegible] Parliament will not be likely to meet before [illegible]

Favorable reports have been received from the gold fields in various parts of the colony.

QUEENSLAND.

The Hodginson River gold fields, reported so rich, have proved a failure, and there is much distress in consequence among miners.

Reports from agricultural and grazing districts are generally favorable.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Boucant, Premier of the Colony, in a recent speech, outlined the proposed plan of giving assistance to immigrants by paying their passage to the colony and providing them with lands under certain conditions.

The yield of wheat in Western Australia this year is sufficient for home consumption.

NEW ZEALAND.

Nine earthquake shocks have been felt in the south of Canterbury and the eastern part of Otago. Agricultural reports are of a favorable character. Custom-House returns show largely-increased exports to Australia, and reduced imports thence. Considerable interest is being manifested on the question of a unification of the colonies.

INDIA.

THE MARGARY MURDER.

CALCUTTA, June 5.—Grosvenor's mission arrived at Rangoon on Friday last. Grosvenor and Baber remained at Madanaly. The evidence shows clearly that Margary was murdered by the Chinese Imperial troops. It is expected that Lessetoha, the Chinese General, will be exonerated from complicity in the affair. The Chinese authorities await Grosvenor's report before carrying out the executions of those implicated.

FIRES.

AT BROWNSDALE, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., June 5.—A destructive fire occurred yesterday at Brownsdale, Minn., a small place on the Southern Minnesota Railroad, 80 miles from here. Three large grain warehouses were destroyed, one belonging to Hyde, Cargill & Co., of this city, empty at the time and insured; one owned by H. A. Brown, of Brownsdale, containing about 4,000 bushels of wheat and 1,000 bushels of oats and barley, grain and warehouse partly insured; and the third belonging to John Eaton, with a small amount of grain, both insured.

AT WILKESBARRE, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 5.—This valley was visited by a terrific thunder-storm yesterday afternoon, and considerable damage was done by lightning. The residence of George Ahbold was struck by lightning and Mrs. Ahbold was instantly killed. The Wyoming Colliery of the Riverside Coal Company, which was struck by lightning on Saturday night and completely destroyed by fire, was fully insured to the amount of $39,000. Fortunately no human life was lost, although twenty-eight mules were smothered.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 512 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the two-story frame house No. 91 South Jefferson street, owned by Codes Bros., and occupied by Mary Davis as a boarding-house. Damage $50; no insurance.

AT SPRINGFIELD, O.

CINCINNATI, O., June 5.—Paper-mills near Springfield, O., owned by the Springfield *Republican* newspaper, burned this morning. Loss estimated $60,000; insurance, $20,000.

WISCONSIN DAIRY PRODUCTS.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., June 1.—The resulting benefits of a good display of Wisconsin dairy-products at the Centennial, where dealers from all parts of the world are gathered, must be apparent to every dairyman in the State. It is therefore earnestly requested that each factory send five cheese, and that butter-dairymen send from one to three tubs of butter, marking the name of the proprietor, Post-Office, and net weight, on each cheese-box and tub. Ship June 12 to D. W. Curtis, Chicago, care W. W. Chandler, Union Star Line (butter by express only), prepaying freights. From Chicago, both butter and cheese will be forwarded in a refrigerator-car to Philadelphia, where it will be received by Messrs. Hiram Smith and Chester Hazen, placed on exhibition for two weeks, and then sold, and full proceeds, less only freights from Chicago, remitted to exhibitors. For the Executive Committee: D. W. CURTIS, Sec'y.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—The State Treasurer has paid out over $40,000 for interest on bonds issued in the last three days by towns, counties, etc., to aid the construction of railroads.

Secretary of State Harlow, and J. K. Magie and J. M. Adair, attaches of his office, left for Joliet to-day to attend the session of the Illinois Press Association. The members of the press of this city and resident correspondents will probably be unable to attend.

Gov. Beveridge left to-day for Joliet to inspect the Penitentiary.

The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, and the Chicago & Northwestern Railroads have already made returns as required by law, of their taxable property, to the State Auditor, and returns from other companies are expected daily.

Owners of soft maple trees in this city complain of the ravages of some peculiar insect, and Mr. Mills, of the State Department of Agriculture, has been at pains to secure specimens of the destructive insect, and to-day forwarded the same to the State Entomologist for examination. The Secretary is also collecting samples of wool, cotton, and flax for the Centennial.

William Mattingly & Co., of St. Mary's, Jasper County, ask to be adjudged voluntary bankrupt.

SPORTING.

BASE-BALL.

CHICAGOS—FALL RIVERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 5.—The Chicago Club arrived here from Boston this morning and played the semi-professional club of this city this afternoon with the following score:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	2	2	2	2	0	0	1	0	4	—13
Fall Rivers	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	— 4

The ground was wet and unpleasant, and the fielding in consequence rather loose on both sides. The game was won by heavy batting, Peters leading with four hits, Hines next with three, and the rest of the nine, except Barnes and Glenn, having two each.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

The West won eight games out of twelve in the East last week. Bully for the West!

Tom Miller was probably the highest salaried substitute in the profession. He received $1,700 for his services.

The Boston *Herald* says that it was estimated that upwards of 2,000 persons forced an entrance yesterday into the Chicago-Boston game without payment; but notwithstanding this, the spectators represented by money or tickets were 10,600, and the share of receipts to the visiting club was $1,680, the home club, as is the custom in all matches, taking two-thirds of the receipts. Capt. Spalding, of the Chicago Club, says that this was the largest-paying crowd he ever played in the presence of, and that it was one of the largest he ever saw on a base-ball field.

Mike McGeary, second baseman and Captain of the St. Louis Brown Stockings, made five costly errors in the Mutual game Saturday, and has been suspended for it. Such a policy on the part of the Browns' management will soon demoralize the nine and dishearten the ball-players. The best man on the ball field is liable at times to make a multiplicity of errors. The good playing of the Browns for awhile spoiled the management and raised their hopes too high. If five errors in one game are sufficient grounds to expel a member from the League, a new supply of professionals will soon be needed.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

On Monday last Mr. C. O. Bishop, one of the St. Louis Base-Ball Association Directors, left for Philadelphia to examine into the charge against McGeary in the last Mutual game. Mr. Bishop returned yesterday. He states that on investigation he found that Manager Graffen had acted with undue haste in suspending McGeary. The errors made by McGeary he found were damaging ones, but not nearly so gross as had been represented in special telegrams to St. Louis. The rest of the nine were all anxious and willing that McGeary should be restored, and had not lost confidence in him, as was reported. He (Mr. Bishop) became satisfied on a thorough investigation that the circumstances did not justify McGeary's suspension, and he was accordingly reinstated. This is the management view of the case, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it is the correct one. There are those who will have their own opinion still.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE TURF.

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 5.—The spring races of the Dubuque Agricultural and Mechanical Society are to come off to-morrow. About $3,000 in prizes have been offered, and there are many entries made. The track is in splendid condition, and horsemen say there is no better in the West. This morning about thirty horses were exercising on the track. Twelve horses have been entered in the 2:35 race to-morrow. It promises to be as exciting a race as has been witnessed in the West. Pools were selling lively to-night. The races will continue the 6th, 7th, and 8th.

WHISKY.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—The Investigating Committee is all present except Vance and Woodburn, who have gone to investigate the shooting of King and Twitchell at Coushatta.

W. G. Gatlin, a former distiller, testified that in the winter of 1870, after his distillery had been seized by the Government, Col. Casey sent for him. During the conversation which ensued, Casey proposed that the witness should give him a third interest in the distillery, and he would protect him from the annoying visits of Government officers. When this conversation occurred he had regained possession of the distillery through the courts. No one was present during the interview. In his opinion Casey's proposition was corrupt. Officers had been interfering with the witness for the purpose of blackmail. Casey's remarks led the witness to believe that he could control Revenue Collector Steadman, and for that wanted a third interest in the distillery.

Henry Larsen testified that in 1872 Gen. Sypher, who was running for Congress, promised him a position if he would work for his election. He went to Sypher's office in the Custom-House, to obtain money, in company with several others who were working for Sypher's election. Sypher presented a large number of printed blanks which had been filled out with different names, and instructed witness and his two companions to sign in disguised hands, at the bottom of the documents, the same names as those contained in the blank space. Sypher said the signing was a mere matter of form. The witness understood the blanks were vouchers, and that the money to pay them was coming from Washington. Ferguson was present, and made remarks to this effect. Larsen was not on the Custom-House roll.

Patrick Finnegan, Custom-House employe, testified that he had done eighteen days' work as a tin and coppersmith at Collector Casey's house, and was paid for his time on the Custom-House roll.

Donald McMichael testified that, in 1870, he was employed by Deputy-Collector Herwig, who was running for the State Senate, to watch the Superintendents of Registration in certain wards, and see that they issued false certificates of registration. This was done, and witness received pay in Herwig's office after signing what he judged to be a Custom-House voucher. He was on the pay-roll of the Custom-House, but rendered no service to the Government.

The Committee examined five witnesses whose testimony was to the effect that they had been engaged in the construction of the Custom-House at wages of $1.75 to $2.50 per day, and had signed blank pay-rolls. These rolls they had seen afterwards and discovered that, in every case, the rate of wages entered was $3 per day. Payments were, as a rule, made by the contractors for the work.

Gen. Gibson will soon make a statement to the Committee relative to the spiriting away of witnesses.

CHICAGO.

Several retail whisky-dealers who have been detected using false brands upon which the stamps were not canceled have been making complaints against the course pursued by the Government. It is a fact that when such cases came up before Commissioner Hoyne, the parties were generally read a wholesome lesson and allowed to depart on payment of costs. This was done because the Government was willing to be merciful with them on the first offense, with the understanding that a repetition would be attended with unpleasant consequences. The said dealers now accuse the Government of hauling them up for the purpose of levying blackmail on them. To show that the Government was only following out the statute, their attention is called to Sec. 3,324 of the Revised Statutes, which declares that every person who empties or draws off spirits shall at the same time obliterate the mark, stamp, or brand, and every cask or package from which said mark, stamp, or brand is not obliterated shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer wherever found. The penalty for a violation of this statute is a fine of not less than $500 and not more than $1,000, and imprisonment not less than one year and not more than five.

Sec. 3,325 relates more particularly to the subject of brands, and declares that whenever any person knowingly purchases or sells, with inspection marks thereon, any cask or package after the same has been used for distilled spirits, he shall forfeit the same and be fined the sum of $200 for every such cask so produced or sold.

In view of the severity of the above penalties, the retailers who are now accusing the Government officers of extorting money should rejoice that the clemency of the Government has let them off so easily, and at the same time take warning that persistence in defying these regulations will subject them to the full force of the penalties.

JEFFERSON CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—A special from Jefferson City says that, at the special term of the United States District Court held to-day, B. A. Fiereman and F. A. Hasselman, partners in the liquor business at Kansas City, were called up for sentence. Each was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the County Jail of Jackson County, and the firm is to pay a fine of $5,000. They appeared much rejoiced at the light sentence. The fine, however, falls heavily on Fiereman, it is said, for his partner Hasselman is reported insolvent. The prisoners are being congratulated to-night on what they consider their good luck.

J. L. Bittinger, who is sentenced to two years' imprisonment, was to have gone to the Penitentiary to-day and donned his new dress, but an order came from Washington from the new Attorney-General, through United States Marshal Smith, to hold Bittinger in jail until further orders. There seems little doubt but that Bittinger's sentence to the Penitentiary will be commuted.

SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 5.—The Federal Court convened this morning for the June term, and the session will doubtless be an important one, as the bulk of the whisky cases were continued until this term. This morning, District-Attorney Connelly announced that to-morrow he would call up the Harper-Smith cases, and, if the defendants did not personally appear, he would move for a forfeiture of their bonds. Leonard Swett, attorney for Smith, was telegraphed, and he is expected in the morning. Maj. Connelly will insist upon the trial of these cases, and those against the Pekin distillers.

CRIME.

MURDEROUS HORSE-THIEVES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 5.—For the past few days a farmer named John Fahey, living 2 miles north of Ackley, has had suspicions of two men who have been lurking around his premises, and had his son, a man of 23 years of age, sleep in the barn nights to protect his horses. About 11 o'clock last night the young man was awakened, and upon going outside discovered two men with two of their horses about to leave. He ran to the house, awakened his father, and then went back to the barn and obtained his gun and fired at the thieves without effect. He then mounted another horse, started for a neighbor's, obtained a revolver, and went down the road to head them off. He noticed men on horseback, but, supposing them friends, rode to meet them, but as soon as he got near them, one jumped off his horse and engaged in a hand-to-hand fight with Fahey, and succeeded in overpowering him. The other then came up, and, placing a revolver close to Fahey's heart, fired, the ball passing through the left lung. He immediately fell, but, being full of pluck, regained his feet and fired five shots at them as they were leaving, but with no effect, and then fell, where he was found by his father in great distress and taken to his home. The country is wild with excitement about the matter. It is very doubtful whether Fahey will recover, as the doctors have no hope. The thieves have so far escaped, but if captured no mercy will be shown them. The horses have been found.

QUINCY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., June 5.—The burglars made another raid in this city last night, securing plunder from the house of the Hon. Amos Green to the value of over $600. Mr. Green himself was away from home, and the burglary was committed while the rest of the family were at church. The property stolen consisted of jewelry, gold watches, and money. Several other burglaries were attempted, but without success. The city appears just now to be infested with an expert gang of thieves, whose operations defy the vigilance of the police.

Tom Furlong, a detective from Pittsburg, left this city this morning with a requisition for a man named Bernard, now in jail at Edina, Mo. About four weeks ago Bernard came to this city, and, going to a wholesale store, saw a lot of goods marked for Brashear, Mo. Watching his opportunity Bernard went to the freight depot, and, pretending to be an agent of the wholesale house, remarked the goods for Edina, to which place he went with them, and, attempting to sell them, was suspected and arrested. The police were notified, and the Pittsburg detective, on coming to this city the next day, was informed of the circumstances and secured his man. Furlong had been following the fellow for over two months, through seven States. He had played the same game in Pittsburg that he played here, and is said to be good for twenty years in the Penitentiary.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—For several years depredations upon the mails have been committed at or near Mayfield, Ky., and a number of special agents have at different times unsuccessfully attempted to break them up. Two weeks ago Special Agent Amos P. Foster was detailed by Col. Schaurter, head of the St. Louis Division of Special Agents, to ferret out the matter, and this morning the mail-messenger between the depot and Post-Office at Mayfield, named Beaumont, who is a leading citizen and publisher of a newspaper, and a man entirely above suspicion, was arrested, and confessed to having robbed the mails. This is the second important detection and arrest of mail-thieves lately made by Special Agent Foster,—the former one at Parsons, Kan.,—and it is said that more registered packages have been rifled at these points than at any other in the West.

SHOT AND KILLED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 5.—Andre Boneta, an Italian, was shot and instantly killed by Joseph Bottallia.

DETROIT, Mich., June 5.—A shooting affray yesterday near the new Water Works, Hamtramtk, resulted in the almost instant death of a young man named Martin Connors. The shooting was done by Lorenzo Lutes, who afterwards delivered himself to the police, and is now in custody. Lutes claims that he acted in self-defense.

NOT GUILTY.

NEW YORK, June 5.—John Cunningham, arrested in Cleveland a few months ago on charge of killing Mrs. Margaret Kays, at Stewartsville, N. J., nine years ago, was on trial all last week, and Saturday night the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty." The testimony of one witness went to show that the husband of Mrs. Kays was the murderer.

ABORTION.

BOSTON, June 5.—The death of Mary J. Fuller from abortion, last Tuesday, has led to the arrest of Miss Fannie Drake, the practitioner, and L Denham, the latter having, as alleged, burned th body of the child in the stove to prevent discovery.

A WIDOW ROBBED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 5.—Mrs. Bowman, a widow living near El Paso, was robbed Sunday night of $200, a valuable watch, and jewelry and notes, by burglars who entered her house.

TO BE HANGED.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 5.—Wilhelmina Weick, convicted of the murder of her step-son, Michael Weick, during November last, was this morning sentenced to be hanged on the 21st of July, 1876.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6—1 a. m.—In the Upper Lake region northwest to southwest winds, partly cloudy or clear, warmer weather, and in the northern portion rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 6.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	R.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.97	59	59	S. W., fresh..	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	29.97	67	41	S. W., fresh..	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	29.95	67	50	S. E., fresh..	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.94	65	48	S. E., fresh..	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.94	64	67	S. E., light..	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.93	64	67	S. E., light..	.....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 69. Minimum, 55.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, June 5—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne	29.92	61	S., gentle	.....	Clear.
Breckinridge	29.89	63	N. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Davenport	29.95	68	S. W., gentle	.....	Clear.
Denver	29.94	68	S., fresh	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.92	56	N., fresh	.02	Fair.
Ft. Gibson	31.03	66	E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.91	70	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.90	64	S. E., fresh	.....	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.88	90	S. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.94	58	S. W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.80	65	S. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
Platte	29.33	70	N. W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.81	60	S. E., fresh	.....	Fair.
Ft. Sully	29.72	73	S. E., brisk	.....	Fair.
Philadelphia	29.95	63	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Yankton	29.86	65	N. E., light	.....	Fair.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

BOSTON, June 5.—The *Evening Journal* is informed that J. C. Ayer, the patent medicine manufacturer, was sent to the insane asylum in New Jersey, last week.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., June 5.—The annual festival of the German Turners of Michigan is now in progress here. Delegations and associations commenced arriving on Saturday night. The grand procession took place this afternoon. The display was very creditable, several picturesque floats or tableaux being shown in line, but not as large as expected, owing to the lack of co-operation by the authorities and American societies.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 5.—The new Centennial Directory, comprising a population of both St. Paul and Minneapolis, separately, is out to-day, giving Minneapolis a population of 38,500, the largest city in Minnesota, being 5,000 more than St. Paul.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., June 5.—Corn is coming into market rapidly now, and the canal-boats will soon have plenty of employment.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 5.—The annual catalogue of the State University at Bloomington shows that 445 students have been in attendance in all departments during the past year. The commencement season begins June 6 and closes June 14. There are twenty-five in the graduating class.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—This morning Alexander P. Tutton, recently appointed Collector of this Port, entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, June 5.—Steamships China, from Boston, and Circassian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Arrived, steamship Nevada, from Liverpool.

BOSTON, June 4.—The steamship Oriental, from Savannah, went ashore on Highland Ledge last evening in a fog. The passengers and crew were rescued by a fishing schooner. The Oriental is reported full of water.

REFINED AND BEAUTIFUL.

Such May Be the Home of Every Family of Moderate Means.

The Brilliant Pre-Eminence of American House-Decorative Art at the Exposition.

An Example of Home-Adornment that Dwarfs All Competition, American or Foreign.

An Exhibit Which Enchains the Admiration of Visitors from Every State and Nation.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—A sojourn of nearly four weeks at the Exposition, during which time I have given continuous study several hours of each day to the distinguishing features of the vast display, enables me to crystallize opinions with some degree of safety as to what are really the most important and beautiful characteristics of the whole exhibit. I believe that all visitors, home and foreign, whether they have been patient observers ever since the opening, or only the skimming callers of a single day, will coincide with me upon one statement: It is that a certain showing of what can be achieved in the line of home decoration, is the king exhibit in point of general usefulness, value, and elegance.

When I saw the display made by Pottier & Stymus, of New York, on the opening day, it was my impression that nothing which I might subsequently discover here would equal it in consummate beauty and national importance. That impression has since strengthened itself into an inflexible knowledge, for the dictates of personal judgment and the verdict of understanding connoisseurs have joined to work out the conclusion that this particular display stands peerless and unapproachable.

The exhibit of Messrs. Pottier & Stymus really should have been placed with the other art triumphs in Memorial Hall. There is no feature of it which is not æsthetical to the core, and the exhibit in its entirety is an art department all to itself.

The generous space in the main structure accorded this firm by the Exposition Commissioners, has been laid out upon a triangular base with truncated cones. A single step leads to the inviting Egyptian portico. The latter is arranged to afford room for furnishings of the drawing-room order, the general style of the structure being the Egyptian modernized. A superb jardiniere of bronze, gold and silver-plated, and filled with tropical plants, stands outside the railings in company with several nobly-modeled bronze figures, all of them reproductions of the class of art that flourished in the land and eras of Isis and Osiris, though I sincerely doubt if the lotus-eating ancients ever wrought anything one-half as finished and beautiful. Two luxurious easy chairs of heavy upholstered silk, aglow with rich embroidery, complete the inviting outer array. The chairs are in Nile green, and a harmonious delicate tint akin to ecru.

The first object of furniture on entering the structure is a dainty ebony cabinet, of the Queen Ann style, lavishly carved, and inlaid with minute detail in ivory. Chinese patience could not have elaborated a work of greater intricacy of ornamentation, while a scrupulously accurate imitation has preserved a charming grace in every part of the work. There is profusion without confusion; a rich fullness of detail blended with perfect clearness of design and execution. I do not know that this choice bit of art has yet been pre-empted, but if it has not been already taken, there is no chance of its ever finding its way back to the warerooms of the makers. There are too many discriminating purchasers at the Exposition for that.

Passing to the right, we find an apartment arranged to show some of the resources of this firm in the way of dining-hall furnishing. A massive cabinet, or sideboard, of black walnut fills nearly all of the main side of this portion of the display. It is, in form and carving, a close adherent to the Rennaissance school, and is a glorious example of the real soul-work which came into being with that famous revival season of true art. I rank this sideboard as the chief piece of carving in the entire Exposition, and for that matter have no objections of making a herald of myself to sound an imitation to the leaders of all schools, past or present, American or European, to surpass it. It is alive with flowing scrolls, saucy griffins, Cherubic corner figures, and mythological blazons. Ceres and Pomona, in miniature, are given at full length on the main panels, and the fidelity of the carving may be judged when I say that Ceres, though only about four inches long, carries her customary bundle of wheat cut with such nicety that the beard on the grain is to be seen. A strong glass is necessary to bring out all the marvelous minutæ of the work, for most of the carving was done under a lens.

The ceiling of this apartment is ablaze with appropriate armorial painting,—dark, rich, and luxurious. The narrow side of the room has been fitted up as a window, to show a triumph of lambrequin effect in the shape of thick silk rep curtains that sweep to the floor. These curtains are finished with velvet applique, in grand embossed designs of Venetian magnificence. There is scarcely an inch of their surfaces that is not laden with this ornate richness, and as a whole they are the incarnation of genius in the window-dressing art.

The third apartment is a bed-chamber, regal in its conception and elaboration. It is the haunt of a never-ending surge of visitors, and rhapsodies at its elegance float up to the airy cherubs on the ceiling [illegible] after hour throughout the livelong day. The room and its furnishings are in the style of Louis XVI., when French art was at its zenith,—French luxuries in its brightest hey-day. If that gorgeous monarch could look in upon the Centennial and survey this apartment he would fancy it had been fitted up by some specially-gifted artist of his own brilliant regime. The bedstead, of the canopy form, is in Amaranth wood, the rare wine-hues of which serve as an admirable basis for the walnut carving which stands out in fascinating relief from every portion of the fabric. This walnut has first been carefully inset, and then worked to its graceful completion with chisel and graver. The headboard is surmounted with reclining feminine figures. Near them flutters a bird in a half-hidden nest, while intricate moldings, and floral and scroll effects that Benvenuto Cellini might have cut, wave, entwine, and blend in delightful exuberance over every portion of the wood-work. Royal silk hangings, of a glorious golden tint, form the curtains and canopy. These are laden with embroidered flowers, as is the counterpane, which is of the same material and color. The walls of this palatial retreat are covered with satin of finest texture, but neutral tints, upon which deft fingers have painted festoons and bouquets fit to adorn Flora's own altars. The room has a wainscotting of white woods with gilt moldings, and a door to match is also shown. The wood has a brilliant hard finish like ivory, and equal in closeness of surface to the finest of enamel. The three apartments have a quiet carpeting of dark blue, with subdued Turkish rugs, constituting a perfect foil for the splendor of the main furnishings, and the whole is a bower of artistic luxury, fit for an Emperor.

I have said so much of Messrs. Pottier & Stymus' exhibit, every portion of which was designed and finished in their establishment, as to call for condensation in referring to the noble work they are accomplishing as exponents of correct taste in home-adornments in America. Every house which they furnish is unique and individual, having no twin anywhere. Controlling a force of nearly 100 as proficient carvers as can be found in this world; employing the most expert corps of painters, embroiderers, bronze-workers, cabinet-makers, upholsterers, and other artisans ever brought, or ever likely to be, brought together in the United States; and being themselves men of natural art-gifts, strengthened by many years' experience, Messrs. Pottier & Stymus have made their names known and honored throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Chicago has a superb example of their art and resources in the interior work upon the residence of Mr. George M. Pullman. The houses of William B. Ogden, Mr. Tuttle, and others, in the same city, are spirited evidences of the firm's ability. California knows Pottier & Stymus well. Gov. Stanford's house in San Francisco represents an enormous internal outlay expended in commanding the genius and facilities of this firm. I cite these as prominent cases only, for to me the credit of Pottier & Stymus seems greater in the innumerable instances all over the country where they have taken smaller sums and fitted up homes of perennial charm and beauty. Let these gentlemen commence with the architect, and they will, at the cost of a few thousand dollars, complete a home of exquisite unison and lovliness. It is their business to do this,—a business which they have built into a mission of national scope and benificence.

We are a busy, scrambling people, willing to work and battle for fortune as no other nation on the face of the earth will do. But when the strife of each day is over, we long for home-rest, with artistic surroundings, all the more ardently for the turmoils we have faced. An American loves a beautiful home, and is willing to spend generously to obtain its comforts. But his whirling business life gives him no time to master the details of its correct adornment. Neither himself nor his family claim to understand it, for they are honest enough to see and admit that house-decoration is an eminent art in itself. Here is where come in the services of a firm like that of Pottier & Stymus, trained masters of their calling, who join gifted brains of their own to the skilled hands of their employes, and who are doing for home-decoration in America as great a work as that wrought in England by Eastlake and Alma Talmeda. Their resources are at the command of all who desire to complete homes in which every appointment shall be artistic, useful, and wholly novel.

I take good solid comfort in their display at the Centennial, and in the continuous flow of admiration it evokes, for I see in it an appreciation that must prove ennobling in its results; a promise of home life, particularly in the West, which shall be matchless in the dignity and artistic elegance of all of its appointments. CYRUS.

CASUALTIES.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—Shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, one of the boilers of the Collier White Lead Works, corner of Tenth street and Clark avenue, exploded with terrific force, demolishing the southeastern part of the building and severely injuring several employes. Nicholas Dickendorf, fireman, was badly bruised and scalded, injured internally; Herman Beckman, also severely scalded and otherwise injured; John Brennan, foreman, badly hurt on the neck, but not dangerously. One or two others received injuries, but not of a serious character. No work was done at the factory after midnight Saturday, but the fires had been kept up in the furnaces, and shortly after starting again this morning the disaster occurred. Loss estimated at $20,000. No interruption in the business of the establishment will result from the accident.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 5.—A German, John Schultz, corner Boone and Hardin streets, was accidentally shot this afternoon by a pistol in the hand of a German friend, the ball entering Schultz's right side, and inflicting probably fatal injuries.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 5.—Mrs. S. Anderson, of Towanda, yesterday broke her thigh bone by a fall. She is nearly 70. It is thought her injuries will result fatally.

BLACK HILLS.

THE YANKTON OX GORED.

YANKTON, D. T., June 5.—At a large meeting of citizens to-night, presided over by the Mayor, the subject, the closing of the Fort Pierre route against transporting supplies to the miners, was discussed, and a committee, consisting of Gov. Pennington, ex-Gov. Edmunds, and Dr. Burleigh, were designated to repair at once to Washington and consult with the authorities on the situation.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 5.—News was received here to-day that a courier came into Fort Hays last night from Companies A and D of the Fifth Cavalry, which have been scouting up the Solomon the past two weeks, asking for reinforcements, Company D having met and skirmished some time with 200 Indians at a point 75 miles northwest for days, but had not had troops enough to hold or capture them.

A GLITTERING BAIT.

YANKTON, D. T., June 5.—A large party of men returned to-day from the Black Hills, bringing with them $20,000 in dust. They report no Indians on the Fort Pierre route, and look on the order of the military suspending travel as an outrage. Several of them are freighters who left teams at Pierre expecting to buy loads here and return at once. Among the number returned is J. B. Pearson, who located the first claim on Deadwood, who is enthusiastic, returning only for his family.

THE ARIZONA INDIANS.

OMAHA, Neb., June 5.—Three herders were killed by Indians, 25 miles south of Sidney, this State, on Saturday last.

A dispatch received from military headquarters to-day, dated the 4th, states a courier arrived from Red Cloud this morning who says Yellow Robe arrived at the Agency six days ago from the hostile camp. There are 1,800 Sioux Lodges on the Rosebud. They were about to leave for Powder River. The Indians say they will fight, and have 3,000 warriors.

MARINE NEWS FROM MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., June 5.—Arrived—Props W. L. Wilmore, V. Swayn, Sovereign; schrs Brunette, A. C. Maxwell, and C. H. Walker, from Silver Islet.

Cleared—Prop Sovereign, for Silver Islet. She took from here a drill-hammer valued at $1,500. Schr Pelican.

Passed down—Props Arctic, J. L. Hurd, Kewenaw.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dr. C. W. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills are prepared expressly to cure sick headache, nearvous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia, nervousness, and sleeplessness, and will cure any case. Price 50 cents. Sold by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, No. 92 Lake street, corner Dearborn, and all druggists.

Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial is the natural enemy of consumption, distilled from the life-sap of the evergreen forest, emitting that mysterious aroma and filling the very air with joyful sensations of strength and vital emotions of perfect health. Infallible remedy for coughs and sore throats!

Asthma.—It is useless to describe the tortures of spasmodic asthma. Those who have suffered from its distressing paroxysms know what it is. Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy has never failed to afford immediate relief.

SILKS.

"IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE WEST SIDE."

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S BARGAINS!

At $1.10, a line of handsome shades of 20-inch colored Gros Grains, worth $1.50 to $1.60.

At $1.25, large lot very choice shades Lyons col'd Gros Grains; rich, bright lustre; never sold under $1.75 to $1.85.

At $1.35, heavy, very rich colored Gros Grains, stylish shades; worth $2.

The above 3 lots are worthy the immediate attention of purchasers before choicest shades are sold.

Trimming Silks from 75 cts. upward.

At 65 cts., lot of Fancy Silks in good styles.

At 75 cts., New lines of Fancy Silks, great bargains; some of them formerly sold at $1.25.

At 85 cts., Large Assortment of Fancy Silks, very desirable styles, much under value.

At $1.25, line of Cheney's American Silks, stripes; same goods formerly sold at $2.

Heavy, all silk, Black Gros Grains, $1 and $1.25.

At $1.50, Splendid Cashmere Bl'k Silks, worth $2.

At $1.75, Lyons Cashmere Gros Grains, an extraordinary bargain.

At $2 we shall offer a very rich, heavy, and elegant Lyons Cashmere Silk, equal to anything that can be bought elsewhere at $2.50.

Two cases Fancy Grenadines at 6 1-2 cts., worth 25 cts.

Bl'k Grenadines at 25, 30, 37 1-2 cts., worth nearly double.

Special bargains in 8-4 Black Grenadines.

West-End Dry Goods House, Madison and Peoria-sts.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

A Moderate Amount of Business Done by the Banks.

New York Exchange Flat---The Clearings $4,300,000.

The Produce Markets Active, with Large Receipts.

Provisions and Hogs Again Weak---Grain Stronger.

FINANCIAL.

There was hardly as much done in financial circles as during the latter days of last week. The currency movement to the country was slower, and the loan market was, if anything, duller, which is saying a good deal. But the tone of the situation as reflected by the bankers was more cheerful than it has been for some time. A number of circumstances, some of which have been referred to already in this column, have combined to produce an impression among business-men and bankers that a process of recovery has begun in all directions. The jobbing and retail business of this city has manifestly improved within the last ten days. The large export demand for wheat is an encouraging feature of the situation. The fall in the prices of provisions and meats is believed to have brought them to "hard-pan," and the same is true of most of our leading staples. The sale of the Wright Block on West Madison street, although made at figures far below the price asked years ago, has brought much the same kind of relief to the real-estate interest of Chicago that was given cotton manufacturing by the late great dry-goods auction. It marks the extreme point of depression, and leaves it behind us.

The offerings of paper were light. The commercial and manufacturing customers of the banks have been relieved to some extent by the improvement in collections, and are not borrowing freely. Miscellaneous business is scanty.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent to regular customers. Independent borrowers get street rates.

On the street rates of discount were 6@18 per cent. The supply of paper was light.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c per $1,000 discount.

The orders from the country for currency were smaller.

The clearings were $4,300,000.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* figures out that there will be a deficiency in the customs and internal revenue of at least $17,000,000 this year. He says:

The customs receipts for the month were $10,439,840, which are the lightest receipts during any month of this fiscal year except December last, when they were below $9,000,000. Compared with May, 1875, there was a falling off in customs receipts of over $1,000,000. The internal revenue receipts were $13,083,638, an increase of nearly $2,000,000 compared with May, 1875. The total customs receipts for the eleven months were less than $136,000,000, and the total revenue receipts $105,502,363. The estimates presented by the Secretary to Congress in December last were, from customs $160,000,000, and from internal revenue $120,000,000. From the actual receipts reported it is now reasonably certain that the deficiency in these two sources of revenue compared with the estimates will be at least $17,000,000.

MISSOURI RAILROAD BONDS.

Three millions of dollars of Missouri township railroad bonds are worthless by a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court. The Court pronounces unconstitutional the act of the Missouri Legislature of 1868, under which these issues were made. The unconstitutionality resides in the provision that townships might issue bonds if approved by two-thirds of the citizens voting at the election. The State Constitution of three years previous absolutely forbids the Legislature to authorize any county, city, or town, to lend its credit to any corporate enterprise, unless two-thirds of the qualified voters vote for it at the election. The difference between the Constitution and the act is obvious. Cass County has $600,000 of these bonds out, and will be relieved of debt; and Jackson, Pike, Lafayette, and Marion Counties will have theirs lessened by about half. The following list, which is not complete, is taken from the State Auditor's report, and shows approximately the amount of these bonds:

Adair	$46,000	Linn	103,000
Bates	155,000	Lafayette	312,000
Cape Girardeau	136,000	Livingston	12,000
Cass	600,000	Marion	200,000
Clark	25,000	Randolph	65,000
Cooper	170,000	Pike	315,000
Crawford	54,000	Saline	75,000
Howard	100,000	Schuyler	15,000
Jackson	447,000		
Johnson	180,000	Total	$2,990,000

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS DOWN.

The Mining Share market opened rather heavy this morning. It was known that there would be no business to-morrow, and this, added to the semi-monthly collections to-day, tended to diminish the demand and depreciate values. A small lot of Hale & Norcross sold at an advance of $1 over the best price on Saturday, but otherwise the list, from Utah on the north to Justice on the south, was lower, though the depression in most instances is less than $1 per share. Yellow Jacket sold rather freely at a decline of $3, and Confidence and Chollar-Potosi were each $2 off, while Mexican dropped $1.50, Best & Belcher, Justice, and Savage each $1. At the close of business, the Boards adjourned until the regular hour on Wednesday morning.—*San Francisco Bulletin, June 1.*

THE SAN FRANCISCO CLEARING-HOUSE.

The *Chronicle* announces that the Clearing-House, which began business in San Francisco March 11, is now universally regarded as a great success.

It is at present composed of fifteen banking institutions, viz: Bank of California, Bank of British Columbia, Bank of British North America, Bank of San Francisco, B. Davidson & Co., Belloc Freres, Donohue, Kelly & Co., First National Gold Bank, Hickox & Spear, London and San Francisco Bank (Limited), Merchants' Exchange Bank, Sather & Co., Swiss American Bank, The Anglo-Californian Bank (Limited), and Wells, Fargo & Co. The local banking concerns which have not as yet joined the Clearing-House Association are the Nevada Bank, the Pacific Bank, and Tallant & Co. Its office is on the corner of California and Sansome streets, and it is under the immediate management of Thomas S. Taylor, Esq., although the control of the institution is in the hands of a committee, composed of Milton S. Latham, Chairman, D. O. Mills, A. McKinley, Homer King, of Wells, Fargo & Co., and F. F. Low.

STOCKS FOR MAY.

Mr. A. O. Slaughter furnishes the following quotations, which show the lowest, highest, and closing prices on the active list of stocks at the New York Board during the month of May:

Stocks.	Lowest.	Highest.	Clos'g
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	14¼	18¼	15¾
Western Union Telegraph	63¾	67¾	67
Pacific Mail	19½	28¼	27¾
New York Central	109¾	112¾	110
Erie	13	15¾	14¼
Lake Shore	51¾	56	53¾
New Jersey Central	80	98¼	82¾
St. Paul, common	35¾	39¼	38¼
St. Paul, preferred	61	67¼	67¼
Northwestern, common	36¼	40¾	39¼
Northwestern, preferred	55¾	60	59
Panama	129	140	137
Ohio & Mississippi	15¾	17¾	17
Rock Island	103¾	106	105¾
Illinois Central	95¼	97	95¼
Union Pacific	58	65	59¾
Michigan Central	42¾	50¾	47¾
Missouri Pacific	12¾	14	13½

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 112¼@112⅜.

Greenbacks were 89⅛@88⅞ on the dollar in gold.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	122⅜	123
United States 5-20s of '65	114¾	115¼
5-20s of '65—January and July	119⅛	119⅝
5-20s of '67—January and July	121⅛	121⅝
5-20s of '68—January and July	123⅛	123⅝
10-40s	118	....
United States new 5s of '81	117¼	117⅝
United States currency 6s, ex. int.	124¼	....

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	*104	*105
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	*104	*105
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan	*104	*105
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds (short)	*104	*105
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds (long)	*105	*106
West Park 7 ℘ ct. bonds	....	*97
North Chicago 7 ℘ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	....	*95

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
First National	175¾	....
Fifth National	200	....
Merchants' National	270	....
Corn Exchange National	271	300
Commercial National	150	175
Home National	....	86
Hide and Leather	....	100
Illinois Trust and Savings	....	110
Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co.	156	....
City Railway, South Side	142	....
City Railway, West Side	143	....
City Railway, West Side, 8 ℘ cent certificates	*102½	*105
City Railway, North Side	122	....
Traders' Insurance Co	127	129
Chamber of Commerce	74	76
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co	....	130
Exposition stock (old)	35	40
Exposition stock (new)	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	....

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Gold opened at 112⅜, and closed at 112¼. Carrying rates 1@2c. Loans were also made flat, and at 1@2c per annum and 1-64 per diem for borrowing. Governments were strong and in active demand.

Railroad bonds were firm.

State securities were quiet.

Stocks were strong, with a general advance in prices, with Lake Shore, Western Union, St. Pauls, Northwesterns, Rock Island, and Michigan Central as features. Pacific Mail and Panama were exceptionally weak. The Finance Committee of Western Union recommend the Directors to declare a 1½ per cent dividend at the next meeting. Transactions were 144,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 26,000 Western Union, 8,000 Northwestern, 22,000 St. Pauls, 48,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Michigan Central, and 3,000 Ohios.

Money market easy; 2½@3. Prime mercantile paper 5@6.

Customs receipts, $390,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $56,000.

Clearings, $22,000,000.

Sterling steady; 60 days, 487½; demand 489¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122¾	New 5s	117¼
Coupons, '65	115¾	10-40s, reg	117⅝
New	119⅛	10-40s, coupons	118⅜
Coupons, '67	121⅛	Currencies	124⅛
Coupons, '68	123⅛		

STOCKS.

Western Union	69¼	New Jersey Central	85
Quicksilver	14¾	Rock Island	106¾
Quicksilver pfd	20	St. Paul	40¾
Pacific Mail	26¼	St. Paul pfd	70¾
Mariposa	5	Wabash	2
Mariposa pfd	6	Wabash pfd	3
Adams Express	109	Fort Wayne	102¾
Wells-Fargo	90¼	Terre Haute	6½
American Express	62¼	Terre Haute pfd	15
United States Express	74¾	Chicago & Alton	99
New York Central	110	Chicago & Alton pfd	108
Erie	14¾	O. & M.	17¾
Erie pfd	19	Del., L. & W.	108¾
Harlem	138	A. & P. Telegraph	14
Harlem pfd	133	Missouri Pacific	12½
Michigan Central	47¾	Atlantic & Pacific pfd	2
Panama	136	Indiana Central	4¼
U. P. stock	60	Chicago, B. & Q.	116½
Lake Shore	54¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	13¼
Illinois Central	98	Central Pacific bonds	108¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	92½	Union Pacific bonds	104⅝
Northwestern	41¾	U. Pac. land-grant	99⅛
Northwestern pfd	62	U. Pac. sinking-fund	89⅝
C., C., C. & I.	48		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	44¼	Virginia, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	42¼	Missouri	105¾
Virginia, old	30		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The following are the latest quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Consolid'td Virginia	75	Crown Point	13¾
California	82¼	Yellow Jacket	33
Segregated Belcher	70	Alpha	61
Ophir	56¾	Belcher	19
Chollar	82	Confidence	18
Savage	18¾	Sierra Nevada	13¼
Imperial	6¼	Exchequer	18¼
Mexican	32¼	Overman	64
Gould & Curry	16	Justice	23¾
Best & Belcher	54¼	Caledonia	8⅛
Hale & Norcross	59		

A dividend of $1 has been declared on Consolidated Virginia.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, June 5:

CITY PROPERTY.

Morgan st, 20 ft s of Hubbard st, e f, 20x116 ft, dated April 20	$ 2,500
North Dearborn st, 238 9-10 ft s of Schiller st, w f, 31x155¾ ft, dated June 2	12,500
Aberdeen st, 138¾ ft s of Taylor st, e f, 26x107 8-10 ft, dated June 2	800
West Harrison st, s w corner California st, n f, 25x124½ ft, dated May 30	1,000
West Twenty-first, 175 ft w of Leavitt st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 23	500
West Harrison st, 290 4-10 ft w of Hoyne av, n f, 48x100 ft, dated June 3	2,800
Idaho st, 227 ft s of West Polk st, w f, 33x125¾ ft, dated June 1	1,000
Wentworth av, s w corner Thirty-seventh st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated June 5	2,700
Clinton st, 152 ft n of Randolph st, w f, undivided ½ of 24x150 ft, dated June 2	3,500
Clark st, 100 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 50x78 9-10 ft, dated June 1	4,000
Walnut st, 159 ft e of Kedzie av, s f, 26x137½ ft, dated April 26	5,000
Walnut st, 84 ft e of Kedzie av, s f, 25x137½ ft, dated May 30	6,000
Laughton st, 96 ft e of Washtenaw av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated May 29	700
South Park av, 217 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 24x110 ft, dated June 3	2,000
State st, 52 ft n of Eda st, w f, 77x105 ft, dated June 5	3,510
State st, 267 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 1	2,750
Aberdeen st, 164½ ft s of Taylor st, e f, 26x107 8-10 ft, dated June 3	800
West Washington st, 45 3-10 ft w of Throop st, n f, 22 3-10x114 ft, dated June 5	15,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Sixty-first st, n e cor of Wallace st, s f, 37½x120 ft, dated June 5	$ 2,500
Calumet av, n w cor of Forty-seventh st, e f, 125x137 ft; also Grand Boulevard, 100 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, 100x150 ft, dated July 31, 1875	7,500
Burtis av, s e cor of Fiftieth st, w f, 498½x124 ft, dated May 5	5,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock on Monday morning:

	Receipts. 1876.	1875.	Shipments. 1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	11,221	6,637	11,016	7,160
Wheat, bu	157,600	58,850	154,660	252,005
Corn, bu	330,345	41,545	318,207	21,784
Oats, bu	79,420	20,590	103,402	25,023
Rye, bu	8,260	....	1,971	1,085
Barley, bu	2,800	750	....	800
G. seed, lbs	1,880	19,210	128,493	95,274
F. seed, lbs	77,000	6,500	42,000	....
B. corn, lbs	11,000	1,500	5,250	....
C. meats, lbs	60,000	84,800	1,169,780	989,676
Beef, brls	....	....	78	104
Pork, brls	....	....	694	2,287
Lard, lbs	....	22,000	879,867	326,200
Tallow, lbs	15,420	46,124	21,000	....
Butter, lbs	148,008	66,847	185,970	79,980
L. hogs, No	7,565	3,569	4,025	5,717
Cattle, No	1,344	1,042	5,420	2,722
Sheep, No	304	219	428	463
Hides, lbs	90,925	251,837	202,960	121,830
H. wines, brls	350	108	110	137
Wool, lbs	116,330	148,136	707,450	386,470
Potatoes, bu	1,519	3,684	....	1,827
Coal, tons	2,238	....	269	....
Hay, tons	70	....	26	....
Lumber, m ft	3,769	5,930	1,636	2,554
Shingles, m	160	2,540	377	2,112
Salt, brls	3,305	10	1,424	3,385
Poultry, lbs	425	5,711	....	....
Poultry, coops	18	20	....	....
Game, pkgs	....	3	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,357	2,015	329	571
Cheese, boxes	614	1,462	111	144
G'n apples, brls	....	190	117	....
Beans, bu	....	1,185	63	22

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 3,599 bu wheat, 1,789 bu corn, 54 bu oats, 403 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Monday morning: 45 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 100 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 1 car No. 1 spring, 94 cars No. 2 do, 119 cars No. 3 do, 43 cars rejected do, 4 cars no grade do (416 wheat); 64 cars and 12,300 bu high-mixed corn, 377 cars and 22,700 bu No 2 do, 2 cars new mixed do, 83 cars and 17,800 bu rejected do, 7 cars no grade (533 corn); 22 cars white oats, 32 cars No. 2 do, 8 cars and 1,000 bu rejected do (62 oats); 15 cars No. 2 rye, 3 cars rejected do, 6 cars No. 2 barley, 4 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected do. Total (1,042 cars), 455,000 bu. Inspected out: 98,238 bu wheat, 184,464 bu corn, 22,546 bu rye, and 421 bu barley.

The following table shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped from this city during last week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
By rail	42,788	256,607	493,458	286,148
By canal	....	23,426	....	....
To Buffalo	2,300	497,213	388,675	30,100
To Erie	1,900	....	136,500	....
To Ogdensburg	485	....	25,269	....
To Huron	3,514	....	76,249	....
To other U. S. ports	261	....	2,145	6,755
To Montreal	....	....	38,120	....
To Kingston	....	34,400	147,401	78,663
Totals	51,248	811,646	1,307,817	401,466
Taken for city	....	31,469	3,540	4,543

Also by rail 6,598 bu rye, and 1,600 bu barley; and 13,723 bu rye shipped by lake to Buffalo.

The inspection of wheat into store, 416 cars of all grades, compares with 83 cars for the corresponding day in last year; and is not far from equal to the 556 cars inspected in during the whole week in 1875 which corresponds to the one now current.

The proposal to register the receipts issued for pork products in store in this city is meeting with considerable favor from the trade. Many operators are satisfied that it would be an eminently proper safeguard upon the business. It would not only prevent issues of O paper on pork and lard, but be a valuable check on deliveries of meats. Grave complaints have been made within a few months past in regard to the alleged delivery of summer meats on contracts calling for meats cut during the winter season. The very existence of suspicion that all has not been right in the trade ought to be sufficient to bring about the change. Honest men have no objection to having the conduct of their business fairly watched; and as the traders are undoubtedly honest, there is nothing to prevent arrangements which shall enable the holder of provision property to feel secure in its possession. The trade has now attained such a magnitude as to furnish greater temptations to fraud than ever before, and new men are constantly joining the ranks, whose reputations are not so well established as those of the old firms—which is an additional reason for further security being furnished to parties whose capital is invested in the business.

The leading produce markets were moderately steady yesterday, considering the fact that much uneasiness was felt with regard to the future, both in provisions and breadstuffs. In the former the supply of hogs was the great consideration; in the latter the question of a more or less general war in the Old World over the Turkish question. The weather was fine, and the grain receipts large, with a stronger tone in ocean freights, all of which tended to lower prices here, but for the other facts above noted. There were no advices of consequence from the other side of the Atlantic, as Whit Monday is always observed as a close holiday in England; and even the excitement of a prospective war is not sufficient to jog the steady-going Briton out of his usual course.

The dry goods trade was quoted quiet in most departments, with prices ranging as before. Prints, summer dress fabrics, denims, stripes, and notions alone displayed fair activity. In the grocery market considerable activity was noted, and, aside from coffees, which still show weakness, there was a fairly firm feeling. Sugars, sirups, rice, and teas are having a very liberal sale. The butter market was less active at unchanged prices. Cheese remains dull at 5@9½c for poor to best. There was an active fish market at well-sustained prices. Dried fruits were about steady. Bagging, leather, and tobacco were quoted quiet and unchanged. The coal and wood market was without new features. Oils were ordered with some freedom, and most kinds were held firmly. Carbon advanced ½c, and turpentine was offered at 1c decline. Paints were quiet, excepting Paris green, which was in good demand at 30@40c per lb.

The wholesale lumber market was fairly active yesterday. A large fleet was on the market, and some of the coarser grades of lumber sold at slight concessions from previous prices. The yard business was only fair. Building materials were rather quiet. The wool market was again reported dull and uncertain, not enough having yet been done to establish a market. The receipts are small. Broom-corn was in fair request and steady. Hay sold a little more readily at slightly reduced prices. Seeds were very quiet, the few transactions reported being in Hungarian and millet. Green fruits were quiet, and the native varieties were easier. Poultry and eggs were slow.

Lake freights were nominally less active and firmer, at 5⅛c for wheat and 5½c for corn by sail to Kingston. Buffalo rates were not named; probably 3c for wheat. Rail-freights were quiet at nominally unchanged rates, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston, per 100 lbs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10c for corn and 11c for wheat to New York, and 13c on corn to Boston. Freight-engagements were reported for 34,000 bu wheat, and 140,000 bu corn.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Callaghan & Co., 2 cases books; Field, Leiter & Co., 9 cases dry goods, 2 cases gilt nails; Schram, Myers & Co., 1 case dry goods; Root & Sons Music Company, 2 cases musical instruments; Fritz Frantzen, 1 case books; Cunningham & Hunter, 1 cask soda ash; Reubens & Zuckerberg, 5 cases musical instruments. Amount of duties collected, $683.94.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABORD.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the dates named:

	Week ending June 3, '76.	Week ending May 27, '76.	Week end'g June 5, '75.
Flour, brls	45,793	50,517	....
Wheat, bu	1,344,049	1,222,335	626,200
Corn, bu	1,668,198	1,514,486	488,800
Oats	12,385	....	....
Rye, bu	87,384	16,783	165,353
Barley, bu	8,011	....	....
Pork, brls	4,428	5,232	3,528
Lard, lbs	3,389,342	4,825,119	1,759,631
Bacon, lbs	4,282,912	6,749,475	3,957,000

*Not reported.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were again active and weak, in sympathy with a further decline of 15c per 100 lbs in the prices of live hogs, due to a rather large current supply and the belief that our daily receipts are more likely to increase than diminish. This made holders of product anxious to sell, a good many outside orders being received to sell pork and lard for future, most of which seemed to be held on account of parties in the country. The market is now at a comparatively low range, having declined $3.90 per brl on pork, $2.40 per 100 lbs on lard, and $2.87½ per 100 lbs on short ribs, since the close of the packing season. A good part of this decline is believed to be due to a bearish movement on the part of prominent local operators. Even at this reduction, there was little desire to buy, except to fill shorts, which was mostly done at a big profit.

Mess Pork—Was more active, and declined 40c per brl under the pressure of heavy offerings, but closed somewhat firmer, at 25@27½c below the closing prices of Saturday. A few lots were taken for shipment. Sales were reported of 350 brls cash at $17.70@17.75; 15 brls do at $17.85; 500 brls seller June at $17.50; 7,500 brls seller July at $17.52½@17.85; 6,500 brls seller August at $17.75@18.00; 500 brls seller September at $18.00; and 1,000 brls seller the year at $15.20@$15.50. Total, 16,365 brls. The market closed steadier at $17.60@17.75, according to weight; $17.50 seller June; $17.67½@17.70 seller July; $17.87½@17.90 seller August. Seller September closed at about $18.00@18.10, and seller the year at $15.30.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $17.00, and extra prime at $13.00.

Lard—Declined 37½c per 100 lbs, and closed 30@35c lower than on Saturday, with a moderately active market, as the shorts filled in freely, and a few lots were taken by shippers. Sales were reported of 800 tcs cash at $10.52½@10.55; 13,000 tcs seller July at $10.42½@10.82½; and 9,500 tcs seller August at $10.52½@10.90. Total, 23,300 tcs. The market closed quiet at $10.40@10.42½ cash or seller June; $10.45@10.47½ seller July; $10.57½@10.60 seller August; and $10.70@10.75 seller September.

Meats—Were moderately active at a further decline of ⅛@¼c per lb, there being more willingness to take them for shipment, and it is probable that several transactions were reported only to the principals. The sales noted aggregated 70,000 lbs shoulders at 6@6⅛c; 40 boxes summer long clears at 9c; and 600,000 lbs short ribs at 8¾@8⅞c cash, and 9⅛c seller July. The following was the closing range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long clear.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	6	....	8¾	9
Boxed	6¼	9	9	9¼
June	6	....	8¾	9
July	6¼	....	8¾	9¼
August	6½	....	9	9½
Bacon, cash	7½	10¼	10¼	10½

Long and short clears at 9¼c cash, and 9⅛c seller July, boxed; sweet pickled hams, 11@11½c for summer and 11½@12¼c for winter; Cumberlands, 8¼@8⅝c, cash or seller June; long-cut hams, 11@11¼c, boxed; bacon hams, 13@14c.

Grease—Was quiet at 6@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess, $11.75@12.00 for extra mess, and $22.00@22.50 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 8@8⅛c for city, and 7@8c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in rather better demand for shipment, but the inquiry was chiefly for bagged lots for the English markets. Otherwise the trade is dull, local buyers taking hold but sparingly. There was no important change in prices. Sales were reported of 50 brls winters on private terms; 1,000 brls spring extras partly at $5.00; and 3,000 bags do, mostly on the basis of $4.75 ℘ brl. The market closed nominal at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $7.37½@7.87½; common to good do, $5.87½@7.25; shipping extras, $4.50@5.00; good do, $5.00@5.37½; choice do, $5.50@5.87½; patents do, $6.00@9.00; Minnesota, $5.00@6.75; spring superfines, $3.00@4.00; rye flour, $4.35@4.50.

Bran—Was moderately active, but lower. Sales were reported of 60 tons at $9.25 on track, and $9.00@9.25 free on board; also 10 tons from rye at $12.00 free on board.

Corn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at $16.75@17.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active, and somewhat excited, advancing 1⅜c, and closing 1c above the latest quotations of Saturday, though there were no advices from the British markets, and New York was reported "quiet," which many operators understood to mean "dull." But there was a good demand here throughout, which many people attributed to the fear of a European war. Some of the knowing ones, however, stated that there was a brisk order demand for wheat here and at the seaboard on European account, and that 600,000 bu were contracted for in New York on Saturday, which probably accounted for the advance of ½d in ocean freights telegraphed yesterday. The receipts here were unusually large, but so were the reported shipments, and there were rumors to the effect that some heavy shipments were in progress, but concealed by operators until their orders should be filled, on account of the effect which publicity would have on the market. The shipping inquiry induced an active speculative demand, especially near the opening of the session; but "the crowd was bearish," and sold July at times a shade below cash lots, under the fear that big receipts will continue longer than an active inquiry for export, or that freights will advance to a point that will necessitate a decline in Western prices. Seller July opened at $1.04¼, rose to $1.05¾, receded to $1.05, improved to $1.05½, fell back to $1.05¼, advanced to $1.06⅛, and declined to $1.05¾, closing at $1.05¾. Seller the month sold at $1.04⅞@1.05¾, closing at $1.05¾. Seller August sold at $1.04@1.04⅞, closing at $1.04¼. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.05¾, and No. 3 do at 93½c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.08; 50,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.05¼@1.05¾; 45,800 bu No. 3 do at 93@94c; 11,800 bu rejected do at 83@83½c; and 2,000 bu by sample at 63@98c, on track. Total, 110,000 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was only in moderate demand, but averaged fully 1c higher, in sympathy with the general market. Sales were reported of 800 bu No. 1 at $1.11; 2,800 bu No. 2 at $1.05¾@1.06½; 1,800 bu by sample at 95c@$1.05, on track; and 400 bu do at $1.08, free on board cars. Total, 5,800 bu.

CORN—Was active and stronger, advancing ⅜c for this month's delivery, and ½c for next, but closed somewhat easier. The receipts were again large, and New York was quoted dull, but there was an urgent shipping demand, which took all the cash corn offered, and kept up the quotations on sales for future delivery, which naturally tended downward, though wheat was strong. There were rather free sellers for future all through the session,—a good deal of it being offered on account of parties from the country who have the corn to deliver, and were anxious to take advantage of a firmness which may not last. A comparison of receipts with shipments indicates that the posting of to-day will show about 1,000,000 bu of all grades in store in this city, and the shipping movement will need to be a lively one to prevent a further increase, if our daily receipts should continue at their present volume. But the corn is being taken very freely for export now, the exports from the seaboard last week being very nearly equal to the receipts at Chicago. Seller July opened at 44⅛c, receded to 44c, advanced to 44⅜c, and receded to 44⅛c at the close. Seller June sold at 43⅝c@44⅛c, closing at 44c. Seller August sold at 44⅜@45c, closing at the outside. Cash No. 2 closed at 44⅛c, and high mixed at 44⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 40,000 bu high mixed at 44½@44⅜c; 800 bu new mixed at 40c; 207,000 bu No. 2 at 44@44¼c; 11,800 bu do at 45½c, afloat; 34,800 bu rejected at 38½@39c; 8,400 bu by sample at 30@41c on track; and 12,000 bu do at 36@44¼c free on board cars. Total, 305,000 bu.

OATS—Were active, averaging ⅛@¼c higher than on Saturday. The market opened slow under large receipts, but soon advanced in sympathy with other grain, and under a good demand, especially for cash. Options followed cash, and it was thought that some parties were trying to help them up in order to sell out. The market closed a shade easier, New York coming in dull at the close. The reported shipments were liberal, and it was understood that a good deal of the cash bought yesterday was for shipment. Cash No. 2 sold at 29¼c up to 29c, and closed at 28⅞@29c. Seller July sold at 29@29¼c, closing at 29@29⅛c. June opened at 28⅞c, sold to 29c, and closed at 28⅞c. Rejected oats were stronger, selling at 25@25¼c. Samples were in liberal supply and moderate demand. Cash sales were reported of 159,800 bu No. 2 at 28⅞@29c; 1,200 bu rejected at 25@25¼c; 5,400 bu by sample at 28½@29¼c for mixed, and 30c for white on track; 3,000 bu at 29@34½c free on board. Total, 169,400 bu.

RYE—Was in good demand to fill shipping orders and ¼@½c higher. The receipts were fair, but a good deal of the grain had been previously sold, so that the offerings were moderate. No. 2 sold at 69@69½c, and rejected at 64c. Samples sold at 65@72c, the outside being for white. Cash sales include 3,200 bu No. 2 at 69@69½c; 400 bu rejected at 64c; 1,600 bu white by sample at 71@72c; 1,200 bu at 65@67c, all on track. Total, 6,400.

BARLEY—Was very quiet, and options were nominal. There was a light inquiry, but there were no sellers in the market at the prices offered. No. 2 cash and June were nominal at 57c. No. 3 was quoted at 38c bid, and rejected at 31c, without sales. Choice samples sold at 77c@$1.03, the outside for Canada. Cash sales were confined to 400 bu by sample at 77c, and 800 bu do Canada at $1.00@1.03 on track. Total, 1,200 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—105,000 bu at $1.05@1.05¾ for June, $1.05¾ for July, and $1.04¼ for August.

Corn—30,000 bu at 44½c for July and 44⅛c for August.

Mess pork—1,000 brls at $17.70 for July and $17.87½ for August.

Lard—750 tcs at $10.45@10.57½ seller August.

LATEST.

Mess pork was in demand and firmer. Sales, 1,000 brls seller July, at $17.75@17.85.

Lard was active and 15@20c higher, with sales reported of 2,750 tcs at $10.45@10.65 for July and $10.70@10.72½ for August.

Wheat advanced 1@1¼c under an active demand from the shorts, who rushed into the market towards the close on the strength of firmness in New York and the customary war news from abroad. Seller July sold at $1.05¾ to $1.06¾, and closed at $1.06¾. June sold at $1.05@1.06¼, closing at $1.06¼. August sold at $1.04¼@1.05.

Corn was active and ⅜c higher, selling at 44⅜@45⅛c for July, and closing at 45⅛c. June sold at 44⅝@45c, closing at 44⅞c.

Oats were ⅛c higher, in sympathy with other grain, closing at 29½c for June and 29¾c for July.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was active and firm, closing about 25c above 'Change closings, at $17.95 for July and $18.12½ for August. Sales 6,750 brls at $17.75 cash, $17.95@18.00 for July, and $18.10@18.15 for August.

Lard closed 15c higher than at 1 o'clock, but a shade easier than just before the call. July closed at $10.60 and August at $10.70. Sales 1,750 tcs at $10.60@10.62½ for July and $10.70 for August.

Meats—Sales 300,000 lbs short ribs at 9c for July; 20,000 tcs shoulders at 6⅛c.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at $2.18.

BROOM-CORN—The order trade continues fair, the call being chiefly for the better grades, which are firm, as the stock, especially of the best hurl, is much reduced. Common corn is plentiful. We quote: Choice hurl, 8@9c; medium and No. 2 hurl, 7@8c; good medium brush, 5½@6½c; common do, 4½@5c; fair inside and covers, 4@5c; inferior, 3@4c; crooked, 2@6c.

BUTTER—The market was quiet yesterday, and nominally steady. Shippers were operating with less freedom than heretofore, but there was a well sustained demand from the home trade, and as the arrivals were moderate holders were not pressing sales at any important concession. We continue to quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 19@24c; medium to good grades, 15@18c; inferior to common, 11@14c.

BAGGING—There was a fair inquiry for grain bags, but in burlaps and gunnies the movemet was limited. Prices were without quotable change: Stark A, 25½c; Peerless AA, 24½c; Lewiston, 24c; Montaup, 24½c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 21½c; Amoskeag, 22c; Otter Creek, 22c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 23@24c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Dealers report a light demand, but no further change in prices, which are already down to the cost of production. Cements were quiet. Quotations: Common brick, $4.50@5.00 per m; pressed do, $12.00@15.00 per m; lime in bulk, 70c per brl; do in brls, $1.00; Louisville cement, $2.00; Utica, $1.75; Buffalo and Akron cement, $1.50@1.60; Portland cement, $5.50@6.00; stucco, $2.25@2.50; New York do, $2.50; plastering-hair, 5-bu bales, $1.75.

CHEESE—The price of this staple was the same as last week, and for good to prime grades the market presented a fairly steady tone. We quote: Good to best, 9@9½c, and poorer grades at 5@8c.

COAL—Anthracite remains firm at $7.50@8.00. Soft coals are still unsettled. Quotations remain as before: Lackawanna, egg, $7.50; do nut, $7.75; do range, $8.00; Blossburg, $7.00; cannel, $7.00; Erie, $5.00@5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.75@4.00.

EGGS—Were quiet at 11c, and large loose packages sold at 10@10½c.

FISH—For the season there is more than ordinary activity in the fish trade, and prices of all kinds of cured fish are firm. Whitefish are not coming forward as freely as expected, the supply thus far having fallen short of the demand. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.80@4.85; No. 2 do, $4.75@4.80; No. 1 trout, $3.75@4.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.00@8.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.20; bank codfish, $4.50@4.75; George's codfish, $5.50@5.75; summer-cured codfish, $5.50@5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.75@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.50@6.75; do, ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 38@40c; No. 1 herring, 30@33c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Trade was fair at steady and unchanged prices. We quote:

Foreign—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 15@15½c; figs, drums, 12½@13½c; Turkish prunes, 6½@7c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 9@14c; raisins, layers, $2.90@3.00; loose Muscatel, $3.10@3.40; Valencia, 11¼@11½c; Zante currants, 8@8¼c; citron, 23@24c.

Domestic—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, common, 9½@10c; choice, 10¼@10½c; pared peaches, 17@19c; blackberries, 11¼@11½c; raspberries, 33@34c; pitted cherries, 23@24c.

Nuts—Filberts, 11@11½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 16@17c; French walnuts, new, 10@11½c; Grenoble walnuts, 14@15c; Brazils, 8@9c; pecans, Texas, 11½@12c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8¾c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Strawberries were plentiful and slow at lower prices, much of the stock being in rather poor order. Cherries were in large supply and steady. Foreign fruits were in fair request at unchanged prices: Strawberries, $1.50@2.50; gooseberries, $1.50@1.75 per case of 24 qts; cherries, $2.50@3.00 per case; oranges, $6.50@7.50 per box; lemons, $6.00@6.50 per box.

GROCERIES—Little change was noticeable in the grocery market. Business was satisfactorily active in most departments, and there was a firm, healthy feeling among the trade generally. Below are the quotations:

Rice—Rangoon, 6½@6¾c; Carolina, 7¾@8c; Louisiana, 6½@7½c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 29½@30½c; Java, No. 2, 26½@27½c; choice to fancy Rio, 22½@22¾c; good to prime do, 21½@22c; common to fair, 20@20½c; roasting, 18¼@19½c; Singapore Java, 24½@25½c; Costa Rica, 22@23½c; Maracaibo, 22@23½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11¼@11⅜c; crushed, 11@11¼c; powdered, 11½c; granulated, 10⅝c; A, standard, 10¼c; do No. 2, 10c; B, 9⅞c; extra C, 9½@9⅝c; C No. 2, 9⅜@9½c; yellow C No. 1, 9⅛@9¼c; C No. 2, 9@9⅛c; choice brown, 8⅞@8¾c; fair to prime do, 8¼@8½c; common do, 7½@8c; choice molasses sugar, 8⅛@8⅜c; common to good do, 7½@8c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 68@70c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@68c; do prime, 55@58c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 48@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 29@30c.

Spices—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 51@52c; cassia, 28@30c; pepper, 17½@18c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20; Calcutta ginger, 14½@15½c.

Soaps—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6¼@7c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 6@6¼c; Royal Savon, 5¾c; Savon Imperial, 5¾c; Golden West, 5¼@5¾c.

Starch—Excelsior, laundry, 6¾@7c; do, gloss, 8½@9c; do, corn, 9@9¼c; Kingsford, pure, 7¾c; do, silver gloss, 9¼@9¾c; do, corn, 10@10¼c.

HAY—Was in little better request, but the offerings were liberally and the market ruled weak. Quotations: No. 1 timothy, $12.50; No. 2 do, $10.00@11.50; mixed do, $9.00@9.50; upland prairie, $9.00@10.00; No. 1 do, $7.00; slough, $6.00.

HIGHWINES—Were inactive, and nominally easier at the ruling price of last week. Holders were firm at $1.09, with no buyers at that figure. F. O. Boyd & Co., of New York, write as follows: "It is thought that the serious falling off in revenue from distilled spirits for the present fiscal year under the 90c tax will induce Congress to reduce the tax to 50c, hence the trade are not disposed to buy except for immediate wants."

HIDES—The receipts continue moderate, and include a good deal of poor stock, but dealers are buying, and prices rule steady. We quote: Green city butchers, 5c; green cured light and heavy, 7c; damaged, 5c; part cured, 6½@6¾c; green salted kip, 7c; green country, 5½c; green calf, 11c; flint hides, 12@12½c; dry kip and calf, 12@12½c; dry salted hides, 9½c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HOPS—Were quoted at 5@13c.

LEATHER—Prices showed a little more steadiness, but the demand was unimproved. We still quote:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$1.00@1.15	Line	$ 35@ 37
Calf, No. 2	80@ 95	Buffalo slaughter sole (best)	30@ 35
Veals, No. 1	75@1.00	"B. A." sole	29@ 31
Veals, No. 2	50@ 70	"B. A. G. D." sole	25@ 27
Kip	40@ 70		
Upper, No. 1	19@ 23		
Upper, No. 2	16@ 20	Insole	20@ 25
Harness	31@ 34		

OAK.

Calf	90@1.30	Harness	35@ 40
Kip	60@ 90	Sole	36@ 43
Upper	18@ 23		

FRENCH STOCK.

Calf	1.50@2.00	Kip	1.00@1.50

OILS—Carbon was held ½c higher. Turpentine was offered at 1c decline. In other oils there was no noticeable change. A fair business was in progress at the prices following: Carbon, 115 degrees test, 13½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 14½c; Snow White, 150 test, 16½@16⅝c; do headlight, 175 deg., 17@17½c; extra winter lard oil, 93@95c; No. 1, 87@88c; No. 2, 73@75; linseed, raw, 56@57c; boiled, 61@62c; whale, winter-bleached, 70@78c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.12@1.15; do extra, 93@95c; do No. 1, 83c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 37c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 13½@14½c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 32@34c; natural, 30 deg., 27@30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@22c.

POULTRY—The offerings were small, but there was little inquiry, and the stock on sale was held at recent figures: Chickens at $3.25@4.00, and turkeys at 8@9c.

POTATOES—Peachblows were quoted lower, at 20c for car lots, and 25@30 for small lots from store.

SEEDS—Hungarian sold at 43@50c. The lower grades were dull and weak. Millet sold at 32½c and 50c. Timothy was quiet as $2.25@2.50, and clover at $9.00 for prime medium.

SALT—Was steady at the prices annexed: Saginaw, Canada, and Onondaga, fine, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.50.

TEAS—This market was steady under a good demand. Prices ranged as follows:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@40c; good do, 40@45c; medium, 45@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 90@95c; fancy $1.05@1.15.

Imperial—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 40@45c; good do, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

Japan—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@36c; medium, 38@40c; good medium, 43@46c; fine, 48@53c; finest, 53@58c; choice, 58@63c; choicest, 65@70c.

Oolongs—Common, 30@33c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—We quote maple at $7.50; beech at $6.50, and slabs at $5.00—delivered.

VEAL—Was in moderate request at 5@7c, with now and then a sale of fine veal at 8c.

VEGETABLES—Were plentiful and slow. Cucumbers, 25@50c per dozen; green peas, $1.75@2.00 per box; string beans, $2.00@2.50 per box; asparagus, 50c per dozen; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; beets, 30@40c per doz; cabbage, $1.00@1.25.

WOOL—The market remains dull. New wool is arriving, and considerable old is on the market, but manufacturers evince little disposition to take hold, and prices are little better than nominal. Tub-washed, choice, 38@40c; do, average, 35@37c; washed fleece, medium, 30@32c; do, fine, 29@31c; unwashed fleece, medium, 21@23c; do, fine, 18@19c.

LUMBER.

The offernigs of lumber at the sale-docks were numerous, a large fleet having arrived since Saturday. A fair trade was reported at unchanged prices for the better grades and slight reductions from previous figures for some of the coarse cargoes. Joists and scantling were quoted at $7.25@8.00, and inch lumber at $8.00@9.00; good to choice do at $10.00@12.50. Lath were quoted lower for the first time, though the decline probable occurred last week. Prices ranged from $1.15@1.25. Shingles were quoted at $2.00@2.25.

The yard-dealers report a moderate business at the following prices:

First and second clear	$36.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@35.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00@32.00
Clear siding, first and second	17.00@18.00
First common siding	15.00@16.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	@28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Box boards, A	35.00@38.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	28.00@33.00
B stock boards	23.00@27.00
C stock boards	15.00@17.00
Common boards and fencing	10.00@12.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in	10.00@11.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	12.00@15.00
Lath	1.60@ 1.75
A shingles	2.40@ 2.75

Several vessels heretofore engaged in carrying grain have been chartered to take square timber from Cheboygan to Liverpool.

Following are the freight-rates by rail for car-loads of lumber from Chicago to the points named:

New York and Albany	$40.00
Boston and New England points	50.00
Philadelphia	63.00
Baltimore and Washington	61.00

The rate from Saginaw to New York is quoted at $53.00 per car.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 3,966 head. There was a quiet market for good to choice grades, and a dull and heavy one for the common sorts. The supply was large and comprised a less desirable class of stock than seen in the yards for some weeks previous. Add to this the fact that news from the East was of a character to restrain the shipping movement, and the dullness and depression of yesterday's market is accounted for. Shippers took hold sparingly and with caution, and the demand from other sources also was restricted. Sales had a range of $2.50@4.90, but the bulk of the transfers were at $4.00@4.75. Three droves of thin through Texans sold at $2.62½. Below are some of the day's sales:

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	$4.75@5.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.40@4.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.65
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.15
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.10
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
34	1,343	$4.85	50	1,160	$4.55
32	1,404	4.90	13	983	4.50
107	1,303	4.85	19	1,082	4.40
16	1,499	4.85	15	1,015	4.40
64	1,270	4.80	19	1,089	4.45
11	1,387	4.80	11	1,097	4.30
17	1,438	4.85	11	1,154	4.30
19	1,225	4.75	17	1,188	4.30
32	1,229	4.75	18	1,027	4.30
16	1,304	4.75	21	1,045	4.25
15	1,369	4.75	16	1,264	4.15
47	1,292	4.70	12	1,253	4.15
40	1,257	4.70	19	819	4.10
17	1,212	4.65	13	952	4.00
18	1,176	4.65	12 (stkrs)	1,060	3.80
30	1,124	4.65	52 Texas.	630	3.00
18	1,039	4.62½	22 Texas.	804	3.12½
67	1,194	4.60	35 Texas.	492	3.00
43	1,276	4.60	42 Texas.	749	2.62½
16	1,082	4.60	42 Texas.	745	2.62½
19	965	4.60	42 Texas.	730	2.62½
13	1,242	4.60	31 Texas.	551	2.75
17	1,269	4.60			

HOGS—Received, 13,280 head. The market was dull and drooping throughout, and closed weak at a marked reduction from Saturday's quotations. Early sales were accomplished at tolerably full figures, light selling at $5.90@6.00, and common to choice heavy at $5.85@6.10; but as the day advanced the market steadily weakened, and at the close showed a decline of a strong 20@25c. Late sales were at $5.70@5.85 for poor to prime light weights, and at $5.60@5.90 for poor to choice heavy. A large number was left over, and lower prices for to-day were generally predicted.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
32	248	$6.10	37	181	$5.90	51	230	$5.80
58	265	6.10	40	179	5.90	83	291	5.80
46	264	6.00	31	185	5.85	64	245	5.80
33	270	6.00	34	203	5.85	117	232	5.80
35	266	6.00	34	210	5.85	46	251	5.80
27	271	6.00	62	160	5.85	23	144	5.80
40	268	6.00	30	168	5.85	30	289	5.85
65	206	6.00	81	204	5.90	36	231	5.85
49	200	6.00	31	200	5.90	26	289	5.80
111	175	6.00	66	170	5.90	24	292	5.80
40	260	6.00	65	279	5.80	63	188	5.80
43	256	6.00	40	266	5.80	72	212	5.75
20	291	6.00	26	197	5.80	40	184	5.75
41	183	5.75	29	218	5.80	54	190	5.75
20	280	5.75	47	207	5.80	63	225	5.75
52	199	5.70	21	165	5.80	22	203	5.75
35	259	5.90	22	170	5.80	25	192	5.75
50	183	5.90	51	280	5.80	46	201	5.75
157	170	5.90	33	203	5.90	42	170	5.75
90	175	5.90	25	206	5.90	25	297	5.75
71	190	5.90	41	294	5.80	37	226	5.30
45	190	5.90	26	276	5.80	23	204	5.60

SHEEP—Received, 500 head. The market was quiet and unsettled. Poor to medium grades were quoted at $3.00@4.00, and good to choice at $4.25@5.25 per 100 lbs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 5.—*Beeves*—Receipts, 4,970, making 10,190 for the week, against 7,530 last week; among the offerings were 50 car-loads of native stillers; average quality fair; demand good enough; most receipts sold; prices about ¼c lower than Friday; a shade lower than Monday last; a few selected steers retailed at 11c; 10¾c was the outside figure; for extraordinary to strictly prime, 9@10½c; 9¾@10c for steers of 1,250 to 1,350 lbs.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,070, making 24,270 for the week, against 24,170 last week; lower prices; slow sales and a very dull feeling the feature of the market; clipped sheep, 4½@6¼c; lambs, 5¾@8c; three car-loads unshorn Texas received Friday could not be sold at any prices.

Swine—Receipts, 5,430, making 23,400 for the week, against 24,000 last week; none offered alive.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 5.—*Cattle*—Receipts since Friday are 116 cars of through stock and 20 cars for sale here, or in all 2,312 head; total for the week, 664 head, against 1,659 the week before; supply for yard sales light, and no business doing but retail; three-quarters of the offerings are still on hand, with no change in prices either way from last week.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,960 head; total for the week, 10,890, against 12,715 the week before; Yorkers, $5.80@6.00; Philadelphias, $6.00@6.15.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,600 head; total for the week, 17,100, against 17,200 the week before; none selling.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—*Hogs*—Dull and nominal for shipping; buyers demand concessions; other grades steady and firmer; shipping, $5.40@5.60; bacon, $5.50@5.75; butchers', $5.75@5.90.

Cattle—Steady and firm; demand active; good to choice steers, $4.75@5.12½; medium to fair, $4.25@4.60; cows, $3.00@3.37½; cows, $3.75@4.00; stockers, $3.25@4.37½; feeders, $4.37½@4.65; common to fair through Texans, $2.75@3.25; good to choice, $3.50@4.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—*Hogs*—Steady and firm; common light, 5¼@5¾c; fair to good light and heavy, 5¾@6c. Receipts, 715; shipments, 200.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Whitsuntide holidays. No European market quotations to-day.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 5.—*Grain*—Wheat opened strong; rather higher; fair Continental inquiry; quotations: No. 2 Chicago, $1.18 bid; $1.29 asked; No. 3 Chicago, $1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee sold at $1.20; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.12; Minnesota, 2 loads ungraded, sold by sample, at $1.25@1.26; No. 2 New York, $1.12; No. 1 New York, $1.20; ungraded, $1.18@1.22; market closes firm; fair inquiry. Corn firm; prime steamer mixed, 54½@56c; no grade, 49c; mixed Western, 59@59½c; prime Southern yellow nominal. Oats strong for prime; inferior weak; No. 2 Chicago, 39@39½c; No. 2 New York, 1 car, 37½c; mixed Western, 1 load, sold at 39½c.

Provisions—Lard opened weak and lower; closes depressed; first call, June, $10.75 bid; $11.15 asked; July, $10.95 bid; $11.00 asked; August, $11.05 bid; $11.15 asked; September, $11.02½ bid; $11.25 asked; October, $11.00 bid; $11.47½ asked; the year, $9.50 bid; $9.92½ asked; second call, June, $10.50 bid; $10.90 asked; July, $10.70 bid; $10.80 asked; August, $10.82½ bid; $10.87½ asked; September, $10.87½ bid; $11.02½ asked; October, $10.80 bid; $11.25 asked.

Tallow—In fair demand at 8⅝c.

Whisky—Lower, but firm; highwines, $1.00@1.10; alcohol quiet and nominal at $2.11.

Freights—Strong; berth room scarce; charters plenty, but firm; to Liverpool, 9½@10d asked; to the Continent, 6s 6d; to Cork for orders, 6s 9d.

Groceries—Sugar—Market unchanged; moderate inquiry; fair to good refining quoted at 7½@7⅝c; prime at 8c; white Havana at 9⅛@10⅛c. Coffee—Market unchanged; quiet; Rio quoted at 15@16c in gold; Maracaibo at 16@19c in gold. Tea—Market steady; light transactions.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 5.—*Cotton*—Quiet at 12@12 3-16c; futures quiet and firm; June, 11 27-32c; July, 21 15-16@11 31-33c August, 12 1-16c; September, 12c; October, 11¾c; November, 11 25-32c; December, 11 25-32c; January, 11 29-32@11 15-16c; February, 12 1-32@12 1-16c; March, 12 5-32@12 3-16c; April, 12 9-32@12 5-16c; May, 12 7-16@12¼c.

Flour—Unchanged; moderate demand; receipts, 15,000 brls. Rye flour firm; $4.75@5.20.

Corn-Meal—Unchanged.

Grain—Wheat in moderate demand. Receipts, 356,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.28@1.33; ungraded, $1.05@1.28; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.20@1.21; No. 3 do, $1.12@1.13; No. 3 Chicago spring, $1.07½@1.10; No. 1 do, $1.18@$1.19. Rye scarce and firm; State, 96@97c; Western, 87c; Canada, in bond, 96@97c. Barley quiet and unchanged; malt steady; Canada, $1.12½ cash; $1.35, time. Corn—Receipts, 56,000 bu; sound steady and wanted; unsound heavy and lower; Western mixed, damaged and heated, 37@55c; mixed no grade, 49½@50c; do steamer, 54@56c; do graded, 59@60c; new Western mixed, ungraded, 56@60c. Oats steady; receipts, 51,000 bu; Western mixed and State, 32½@43c; white Western and State, 35@49c.

Hay—Heavy and unchanged.

Hops—Heavy and unchanged.

Groceries—Coffee—Market dull; Rio cargoes, 14¾@17¾c in gold; jobbing, 14¾@18¾c in gold. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice—Market dull.

Petroleum—Market dull; crude, 8⅛@8¾c; refined, 14⅛@14½c.

Tallow—Steady at 8⅝c.

Strained Resin—Steady; $1.65@1.75.

Spirits Turpentine—Steady at 30c.

Eggs—More steady; Western, 10@12c.

Provisions—New mess pork, $18.50@18.62½; August, $18.65@18.75. Beef—Market dull; long clear middles, Western, 10@10¼c; do city, 10c. Lard—Prime steam heavy at $10.87½; July, $10.80@10.95; August, $10.90@11.00.

Butter—Heavy; Western new, 13@22c.

Cheese—4@11½c.

Whisky—$1.10.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—*Seeds*—Quiet and nominally unaltered.

Petroleum—Quiet; 14@14¼c for refined; 10⅝c for crude.

Flour—Better grades in fair demand; other grades move slowly; extras, $4.00@4.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota family, $5.50@7.50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, $6.00@7.00; high grades, $7.25@8.25.

Grain—Wheat rather quiet; Pennsylvania red, $1.43@1.45; amber, $1.46; Western red, 95c@$1.05; white, $1.40@1.45. Corn in good demand, but low grades are lower; yellow, 58@58½c; mixed, 56@58c; sail, 58c; white, 57c. Oats neglected; white, 38@44c; Pennsylvania stained, 37c.

Whisky—$1.12 for Western.

Receipts—Wheat, 22,400 bu; corn, 103,600 bu.

Exports—Corn, 118,095 bu.

Butter—Quiet; New York and Bradford County extra, 23@25c; firsts, 20@22c; Western extras, 18@20c; firsts, 16@17c; rolls, Western, 18@20c.

Cheese—Unchanged.

Eggs—Western fresh, 11@12c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—*Flour*—Quiet and unchanged; superfine, $4.00; double, $4.50; XX, $4.75@6.25; high grades, $6.50@7.75.

Grain—Corn demand fair; prices higher; mixed, 65c; white, 67@68c. Oats strong and higher; St. Louis, 43c.

Corn-Meal—Dull and lower; $2.90.

Hay—Dull and nominal; prime, $17.00; choice, $21.00@22.00.

Provisions—Pork dull, weak, and lower; $20.00@20.50. Lard dull and unchanged; tierce, $12.75; keg, $13.75@14.00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, 7¼@7⅜c. Bacon dull, weak, and lower; held shoulders, 8@8¼c; clear rib, 10⅛@10⅜c; clear, 11⅛c; sugar-cured hams, 12½@14c.

Whisky—Quiet and unchanged; $1.00@1.13.

Groceries—Coffee quiet and unchanged; Rio, cargoes, 15¾@18¼c. Sugar quiet but firm; fair to fully fair, 7¾@8⅛c; prime, 8½c. Molasses demand fair and market firm; fair to choice, 43@57c. Rice dull and unchanged, 4½@6¾c.

Bran—Dull and lower; 70c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 5.—*Flour*—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat opened firm; about ½c higher; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.14¾; hard, $1.18¼; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.07¾; July, $1.08; August, $1.06¾; No. 3, 98c. Corn steady; No. 2, 43c. Oats firmer and higher; No. 2, 29½c. Rye steady; good demand; No. 1, 72c. Barley in light demand; holders firm; No. 2, 65c; No. 3, 37½c.

Freights—Steady, but quiet; wheat to Buffalo, 2½c; to Oswego, 5½c.

Receipts—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 165,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat 21,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—*Flour*—Dull; Western super, $3.50@4.50; extra, $4.25@5.50; family, $5.62@7.50.

Grain—Wheat dull and heavy; Western red nominal; Pennsylvania red, $1.35. Corn steady and firm; Western mixed, 57¾c. Oats dull; Western white, 37@38c; Western mixed, 33@36c. Rye nominally at 75@80c.

Provisions—Dull and easier. Pork, $20.00. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 6¾@7c; clear rib sides, 9¾@10c, loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 8@8½c; clear rib sides, 11@11½c; hams, 14¼@15½c. Lard dull; refined, 13c.

Butter—Weak and lower; Western, 15@19c.

Petroleum—Unsettled; impossible to give accurate quotations.

Coffee—Quiet and steady; Rio cargoes, 15¾@17½c; jobbing, 15@18½c.

Whisky—Dull and steady; $1.11½.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—*Cotton*—Nominally unchanged.

Flour—Flat; no buyers.

Grain—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red winter, $1.38 bid, cash and June; sales No. 3 at $1.15. Corn higher; inactive; No. 2 mixed, 42½@42⅝c, cash; 42¾c bid June. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 31@31½c bid, cash; sales rejected at 27½@28¼c. Rye and barley—Nothing doing.

Whisky—Nominally unchanged; $1.10.

Provisions—Pork — Market dull; jobbing, $19.25@19.50. Lard dull and nominal; current make, 10¼c. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders, 6¾@6⅞c, clear rib, 9@9¼c; clear, 9¼@9⅜c.

Receipts—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 64,000 bu; oats, 20,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 5.—*Flour*—Firm.

Grain—Wheat active and firm; higher; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.36; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.30; No. 2 do, $1.18; extra white Michigan, $1.36; amber Michigan, $1.25; June and July, $1.25¼; No. 2 red, $1.25; No. 3 red, $1.08¾; rejected red, 87½c. Corn quiet; high mixed, June and July, 50½c; low mixed, 48½c; No. 2 white, 49c; no grade, 47c; damaged, 40½c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 32c; Michigan, 32¾c.

Receipts—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1,100 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 3,500 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—*Cotton*—Steady; 11½c.

Flour—Quiet and steady; $5.00@5.80.

Grain—Wheat dull; $1.00@1.25. Corn quiet; 45c. Oats dull; 29@36c. Rye quiet and steady; 72c.

Provisions—Pork—Fair demand; $18.12½@18.25. Lard dull; steam, 10⅝c; kettle, 12½@13c. Bulk meats strong and higher; 6½c; 8¾@9c; 9½c. Bacon steady; fair demand; 7⅝c; 10¼c; 10⅜c.

Whisky—Good demand at $1.07.

Butter—Steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 5.—*Grain*—Wheat—Good speculative and milling demand; $1.20@1.22; sales, 600 bu; $1.25 for Sheboygan; $1.25@1.25½ for Port Washington. Corn quiet and easy; sales, 2,500 bu sample at 49@50c; 4,500 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 52@53c. Oats nominally at 37c. Rye inactive. Barley inactive.

Canal Freights—Shipments, 6⅜c for wheat.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, June 5.—*Flour*—Steady and unchanged.

Grain—Corn, 61@65c fur mixed and yellow. Oats, 44@47c for mixed No. 2; white rejected, 40@44c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, June 5.—Package trade in brown and bleached cottons was rather more active, but colored cottons remained quiet. Fancy and shirting prints, percales, and cambrics were in steady request. Ginghams were quiet. Dress goods were in light demand. Heavy woolen goods for men's wear were in fair demand by clothiers. Satinets and jeans were quiet. Foreign goods were dull.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., June 5.—Petroleum firm; advanced ¼c all around; standard white, 110 test, 11¼c; prime white, 150 test, 12½c, car lots.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, June 5.—*Cotton*—Quiet and unchanged; sales 1,550 bales; quotations unchanged; receipts, net, 1,927; gross, 2,516; exports to Liverpool, 1,078; to Bordeaux, 173; stock, 209,348.

MARINE.

CHICAGO.

ARRIVED—Schr Fashion, Michigan City, light; schr Kearsarge, Muskegon, lumber; stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; schr Winona, Charlotte, coal; schr Lookout, Grand Haven, lumber; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; schr R. B. King, White Lake, wood; schr Presto, Grand Haven, piles; schr L. Dall, Muskegon, lumber; scow Marion Dixon, Grand Haven, lumber; prop Favorite, Menominee, towing; schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber; schr Planet, Menominee, lumber; schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber; prop G. P. Heath, Sangatuck, sundries; schr C. Michelson, Ludington, lumber; schr Racine, Muskegon, lumber; schr Emeline, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Gypsey, White Lake, lumber; prop G. J. Truesdell, Green Bay, sundries; schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, lumber; schr Dolphin, Spring Lake, lumber; schr Tom Paine, Muskegon, wood; schr J. F. Tracy, White Lake, lumber; scow Milton, White Lake, lumber; schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, lumber; schr Wollin, Holland, wood; schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber; schr Honest John, Pentwater, cedar posts; schr Mary Packard, Goodrich Pier, lumber; prop Maine, Ogdensburg, sundries; prop Portage, Buffalo, sundries; scow Magdalena, Ogden's Pier, wood; schr C. Luling, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries; stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; schr Peshtigo, Buffalo, 27,029 bu wheat; schr Ironsides, Cedar River, sundries; schr Fashion, Manistee, 30 cords stone; schr Albatross, Red River, 22 brls pork; schr Monguagon, Kingston, 19,000 bu corn; schr John Magee, Kingston, 19,113 bu corn; schr Mary Helen, White Lake, 50 bu corn, 1 ton feed, and sundries; schr Spray, Holland, 330 brls salt; brig Fashion, Lake Sturgeon, 325 brls lard, and sundries; schr Thomas Parsons, Kingston, 19,229 bu corn; schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 348 green hides; prop Favorite, Menominee, 6 brls beef and sundries; prop Alpena, Muskegon, 10 brls pork; prop Oconto, Green Bay, 25 brls pork, 12 brls whisky, 125 pkgs hides; schr Tri-Color, Holland, 270 hides and sundries; prop Newburg, Buffalo, 8,533 bu corn, 800 brls flour, 30,200 bu rye, 2,000 bags flax seed; schr Nellie Gardner, Port Huron, 37,530 bu corn; prop Lowell, Ogdensburg, 6,800 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 125 brls pork, and sundries; schr Hartford, Kingston, 19,232 bu corn; schr St. Lawrence, Little Bay, ¾ ton hay, ½ ton fee.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.—Freights were in moderate demand and firmer, at 5⅛c for wheat to Kingston, and 2½c bid for corn to Buffalo. The charters taken were the props Badger State and Portage, corn through via Buffalo; the Surprise, wheat to Kingston at 5⅛c; and the Mongaugon, corn (Saturday afternoon) at 5½c; the prop Lowell, corn via Ogdensburg, and the Portland, corn via Sarnia. Capacity, about 15,000 bu wheat and 140,000 bu corn.

BUFFALO, June 3.—Better demand for vessels. Charters: Schr Granger, coal to Manitowoc at 50c; J. Matthews, coal, Sandusky to Milwaukee, at 50c; J. C. Harrison, William Grandy, coal to Chicago at 50c; A. M. Peterson, coal to Milwaukee at 50c.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.—Yesterday was one of the dullest days of the season around the docks. Scarcely any vessels came in during the day....The tug Monitor went out about noon Sunday in search of a tow. She returned again about noon yesterday light, having been unable to pick up any thing....The tug Miller came in contact with a schooner at the market yesterday and had her pilot-house knocked off....The schr L. B. Shepared is undergoing repairs at one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company....The schr J. M. Forrest is going to have a new jibboom....The schr Oneonto will receive an overhauling at one of the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company....The schr Albatross is going into Ben Egster's dry-dock to have a leak stopped.

LAKE ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., June 5.—ARRIVALS—From Chicago, prop Alaska.

DEPARTURE—For Duluth, prop Anna Smith.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 5.—DOWN—Props Benton, Roanoke, Marine City, Jarvis, Lord and consort, D. M. Wilson and tow; schrs Hunter, Sligo, Correspondent, and Blake.

UP—Props Russia, Howard and consort; schrs Daniel G. Fort, St. Lawrence, Cavalier, Hippogriff, Sweepstakes, Melvin S. Bacon, and Delaware.

WIND—Southeast, light; weather, cloudy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 5.—DOWN—Prop Granite State and barges; schrs Wells, Burt, Mears, Annie Vought, C. C. Barnes, Bell Mitchell, Seeden.

UP—Props Scotia, William F. Graves, Superior and tow; schrs J. G. Masten, Scotia, John M. Hutchinson, Lady Dufferin, F. S. King, Ayer.

WIND—Northeast, gentle; weather cloudy.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, June 5.—ARRIVED—Georgia, Seneca, 6,400 bu corn; First National, Bird's Bridge, 6,300 bu corn; Andrew Jackson, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; J. Bouchard, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Gold Hunter, LaSalle, 6,000 bu corn; Leviathan, LaSalle, 5,900 bu corn; Ironclad, Henry, 6,000 bu corn; Maple-Leaf, Lemont, 5,600 bu corn; Cayauga, Lockport, 6,800 bu corn; T. S. Ryburn, Marshill, 5,800 bu corn; Montauk, Lockport, 713 brls flour.

CLEARED—Prop Mohawk Belle, Wilmington, 50 m lumber; J. Menard, Wilmington, 75 M lumber, 43 m lath; Merchant, Hennepin, 8,650 feet lumber.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ODDS AND ENDS.—The buoy on Clark's Point, which was moved out of place by a recent gale, has been properly replaced....The prop Oneida of the Western Transportation Line has only recently been placed in commission....Capt. John Rice has charge of the expedition which went to the release of the schr Mary E. Perew, ashore in the Straits....The schr Caledonia of Racine was sold by John Langlois & Son to Anton Torgeson, all of Racine, for $1,000. The transfer was made Saturday....The bark Franz Sigel has been stripped, and is to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired at Cleveland. New cant timbers will be put in astern, new railing, new plank-sheer, etc. She now rates B 1, but it is the intention of her owner to put her in shape so that she will rate A 2....The Buffalo *Courier* says: Last season all the propeller lines came out at the small end of the horn. This season they determined upon retrenchment, but when navigation opened they had hopes of realizing something like a reasonable profit, and refrained from putting their plans into execution. Their hopes kept them up until Thursday, June 1, when a reduction of 15 per cent on the salaries of all employes, from managers down, was made. What effect this will have we are not prepared to say.

WHISKY.

KENTUCKY FAVORITE!

THE PUREST STIMULANT.

The Finest Whisky Known.

SOLD BY

J. K. VANDUZER

128 LAKE-ST.,

CORNER CLARK.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Explanation of Reference Marks.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and 75 Canal-street, corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Cl'ton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (daily)	§ 7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:25 a. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
bMarquette Express	*10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*6:30 a. m.
Grand Rapids and Muskegon.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

† Saturday Ex. * Sunday Ex. ‡ Monday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 2:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 2:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	5:50 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8:40 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:16 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:25 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express — Pullman PalaceDrawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	* 3:00 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 5:05 p. m.

*Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	* 7:40 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:52 a. m.	§ 8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	§ 8:10 p. m.

§ Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:50 a. m.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS ABBY H. JOHNSON

(Late Principal of Bradford Academy) will receive into her Home, 100 Charles-st., Boston, Mass., a limited number of young Ladies, to be under her immediate care and instruction in all the branches of an English Education. Superior opportunities afforded for the study of the higher English branches, the Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, and Painting. Special attention given to the health of Pupils. Miss Johnson refers by permission to Prof. S. C. Bartlett, Chicago Theological Seminary.

YALE COLLEGE—In response to urgent requests, an examination for admission to the Undergraduate Academical Department and the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College will be held in Chicago, beginning on Friday morning, June 30, at 9 o'clock. The place of the examination will be announced in the city papers of June 29. For further information, address the Secretary of Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

"ELMWOOD HOME"—MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Family School for young ladies and children, Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass.

WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

LEGAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have claims against the "City National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that the same must be presented to Nathan H. Walworth, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. (Signed) JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PHILLIPS BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, NEWS DEALER, 100 Madison-st., 1st Store W. of Dearborn.

intention of her owner to put her in shape so that she will rate A 2.....The Buffalo *Courier* says: Last season all the propeller lines came out at the small end of the horn. This season they determined upon retrenchment, but when navigation opened they had hopes of realizing something like a reasonable profit, and refrained from putting their plans into execution. Their hopes kept them up until Thursday, June 1, when a reduction of 15 per cent on the salaries of all employes, from managers down, was made. What effect this will have we are not prepared to say.

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St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§-7:40 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:40 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex.	*12:30 p. m.	* 2:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Main Line	6:40 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Colehour Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 8:25 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro' Night Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Cairo Night Ex.	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield, Peoria & Keokuk	* 8,40 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:35 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:35 p. m.	* 7.30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:16 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passeng'r	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:25 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:40 p. m.

* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday.

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and at depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:50 a. m.	8:10 a. m.
Atlantic Express — Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	8:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Local Passenger—Fast Mail	§ 3:00 p. m.	§ 9:00 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 5:05 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Accommodation	* 7:40 a. m.	* 5:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:52 a. m.	§ 8:10 a. m.
Fast Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

§ Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:50 a. m.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS ABBY H. JOHNSON

(Late Principal of Bradford Academy) will receive into her Home, 100 Charles-st., Boston, Mass., a limited number of young Ladies, to be under her immediate care and instruction in all the branches of an English Education. Superior opportunities afforded for the study of the higher English branches, the Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, and Painting. Special attention given to the health of Pupils. Miss Johnson refers by permission to Prof. S. C. Bartlett, Chicago Theological Seminary.

YALE COLLEGE—In response to urgent requests, an examination for admission to the Undergraduate Academical Department and the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College will be held in Chicago, beginning on Friday morning, June 30, at 9 o'clock. The place of the examination will be announced in the city papers of June 29. For further information, address the Secretary of Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

"ELMWOOD HOME"—MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S Family School for young ladies and children. Hadley, Hampshire County, Mass.

WEST END INSTITUTE. FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies. Mrs. S. L. CADY, Principal, New Haven, Conn. Send for circular.

LEGAL.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have claims against the "City National Bank of Chicago," Ill., that the same must be presented to Nathan H. Walworth, Receiver, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they will be disallowed. (Signed) JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PHILLIPS BOOKSELLER, STATIONER, NEWS DEALER, 100 Madison-st., 1st Store W. of Dearborn.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Judges of the Circuit Court Pronounce Their Verdict.

It Is Decided that Hoyne Was Not Elected Mayor.

That Colvin's Term Expired in April, 1876,

And that the Council Should Have Called an Election.

Judges Rogers and Williams Hold that Colvin Is Still in,

And Booth and Farwell that Hoyne Was Elected.

What Hayes and the Others Have to Say About It.

THE OPINION.

JUDGMENT AGAINST HOYNE.

The decision of the Circuit Court in the Colvin-Hoyne quo warranto case was rendered yesterday. It is, in brief, that Hoyne was not elected Mayor, and has no right to hold the office; that Colvin's term expired on the adoption of the new charter; and that the Council should have called an election for Mayor. Until such election is called and some one chosen, Colvin remains in office.

It is credibly rumored that, on the first point of the opinion, Judge McAllister, who delivered the opinion of the Court, is sustained by Judges Booth and Farwell in holding that the adoption of the new charter April 23, 1875, extinguished the former law, and with it the term of office for which the Mayor had been elected under that law; and that the Mayor continued only as authorized to perform the duties of the office *ad interim*, and that from the adoption of the new charter a vacancy existed in the office. On this point, Judges Rogers and Williams disagree, and hold that the term of office was extended till 1877. On the other point, Judges Rogers and Williams agree with Judge McAllister, that, if there was a vacancy, as determined by the majority of the Court, it could only be filled at a general election or an election called by the City Council pursuant to the charter, and that no call was made by the Council for such an election. On this point Judges Booth and Farwell hold the election in 1876 to be good, notwithstanding the statute requiring the general election for Mayor to be in April, 1873, and every two years thereafter.

In this way three Judges agree on half the judgment and three on the other half, the result being a decision that neither Colvin nor Hoyne is Mayor, but that Colvin has power to exercise the duties of the office till some one is elected pursuant to a call of the Council or at a general election in 1877 or some other year of an odd number.

THE MAJORITY OPINION,

which is written by Judge McAllister is as follows:

This is a proceeding by information in nature of quo warranto instituted by Harvey D. Colvin as relator, against Thomas Hoyne, the respondent, charging the latter with having usurped and intruded himself into the office of Mayor of the City of Chicago.

THE QUESTIONS RAISED

upon demurrer to relator's replication. The pleadings are unnecessarily voluminous, and we shall not attempt an analysis of them. The material facts are few and free from complication. At a regular election under a former charter of the city, held Nov. 4, 1873, the relator was duly elected Mayor. His term of office was two years from the 1st day of December of that year, and until his successor was elected and qualified. On May 3, 1875, said city became re-incorporated by virtue of an election under a general law of the State, which went into force July 1, 1872. By Sec. 3 of that act it was provided as follows: "If a majority of the votes cast at such election shall be for city organization under the general law such city shall thenceforth be deemed to be organized under this act; and the city officers then in office shall, therefore, exercise the powers conferred upon like officers in this act until their successors are elected and qualified." The position was taken by counsel for relator, in argument, that by force of that provision of the act and others prescribing the time of election and term of office for Mayor, the relator, who held the office at the time of the reorganization in May, 1875, has conferred upon him a term which will not expire until 1877. If this position is well taken then it would follow, of course, that no Mayor could be legally elected in April, 1876, without the previous resignation of relator, of which there is no pretense in the case.

IT IS THE OPINION OF THE MAJORITY OF THE COURT,

including the writer of this opinion, that that position is not tenable. After a full and careful consideration of all the provisions of the statutes of 1872, we are brought to these conclusions: that the vote to reorganize under that act, ipso facto, wiped out the term of Mayor under the act of 1863, and it is upon this ground, although the term of office under the act of 1872 is in duration the same under the charter of 1863, yet its commencement and close are at different points of time. By the old charter the term begins on the 1st day of December, whereas, by Sec. 486, of the law of 1872, it is prescribed that: "A general election for city officers shall be held on the third Tuesday of April of each year," and by Sec. 49 that "At the general election held in 1873 and biennial thereafter a Mayor shall be elected in each city." These provisions are clearly inconsistent with the act of 1863, and by the expressed declarations of Sec. 6 of the act of 1872 are, by the latter, repealed, and there is nothing contained in any other provision tending to show a contrary intention. The office of Mayor is not a constitutional office; it is like all other offices of a municipality,

THE CREATURE OF THE STATUTE,

and the same power which made can unmake or destroy. While the term under the former act was by the reorganization brought to a period, there is nothing in the statute of 1872 which, in the opinion of the majority of the Court, can by construction be held to operate as a statutory investment of the Mayor in office at the time prescribed by the act under which the new incorporation was affected by the latter. The term of the office of Mayor commences from the day of general election in April, 1873, and in every two years thereafter. The reorganization took place in May, 1875. Now all there is upon the subject are the two lines at the close of Sec. 3, thus, "And the city officers then in office shall thereupon exercise the powers conferred upon like officers under this act." How long? Up to what time? Until the next general election for Mayor? No; but "Until their successors shall be elected and qualified." This, in our view, means until a successor is elected and qualified under any power or authority conferred by that act, whether for a general or special election. The Mayor in office at the time becomes a Mayor locum tenens, as much as if the provision had said the Comptroller then in office should exercise the powers and perform the duties of Mayor until the Mayor was elected and qualified.

THE RESULT OF THIS VIEW IS

that the term as such of the office of Mayor prescribed by the act of 1872 was not filled by the relator—that he had no term. His term for which he was elected was brought to a period by the reorganization, and the law which created it repealed by that failure, and the law under which it was accomplished. He was nevertheless authorized to exercise the powers of the office, by the mere force of the statute, until his successor was elected and qualified. Such a declaration implies, of course, that a successor shall be legally elected. From this view it follows—and a majority of the Court hold—that, from the time of the reorganization in May, 1875, there was a vacancy as respects the term of the Mayor prescribed by the act of 1872. And we are now brought to the main question in this case. Assuming that there was a vacancy, was the supposed election of the respondent, in April, 1876, under the provisions of the act of 1872, and the circumstances set forth in the record, a legal election, or was it altogether nugatory and void, for want of the requisite legal authority to hold it? In determining these questions, we start with the assumption that there was a vacancy. Then, it may be asked, what difficulties do you find in your way to the conclusion that the election held in April, 1876, when the respondent was the only candidate, was legal and valid? We answer, many and insuperable difficulties, if the City of Chicago is to be governed by law.

Sect. 15 is as follows: "Whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of Mayor, when the unexpired term shall be one year or over from the date when the vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by an election." If, therefore, the vacancy occured, as a majority of the Court hold, at the reorganization, and taking into consideration the term, as prescribed by the act of 1872, the unexpired term was over a year, and could be filled, especially while it remained over a year, only by an election. Sec. 61 reads thus: "If there is a failure to elect any officer herein required to be elected, or the person elected should fail to qualify, the City Council or Board of Trustees may forthwith order a new election therefor; and in all cases when necessary for the purposes of this act may call special elections, appoint judges and clerks therefor, canvass the returns thereof, and provide by ordinance for the mode of conducting the same; and shall give notice of such special election, in which shall be stated the question to be voted upon, and cause such notice to be published or posted for the same length of time and in the same manner as is required in the case of a regular annual election in such cities or villages."

Now, instead of the City Council ordering or calling such an election for Mayor, it expressly refused to do so, and in the official notice of election for the general election in April, 1876, at which the supposed election of respondent was had, the office of Mayor was not included. So that the question is fairly raised, whether the election of respondent in April, 1876, without any order, or call, or notice emanating from the City Council, is or can be held to be legal. A majority of the court, including the writer of this opinion,

UNHESITATINGLY HOLDS THAT IT IS NOT.

The substance of the whole matter is this: although the relator was elected under a statute which prescribed his term of office to be two years, to commence on the 1st day of December, 1873, yet by the statute of 1872, if there was a majority vote in favor of being incorporated under that law, upon a legal submission to the electors of the municipality, his term, as prescribed by the former statute, terminated; and thereafter he exercised the powers of his office only by virtue of the statute. His term by the former statute was gone, and he had none by the new. The City Council had the right to order an election to fill the unexpired term. Instead of doing so they expressly refused, and the respondent was elected at a general election, without order or notice from the City Council. Now, what is the legal rule applicable to such a case? We understand the result of the authorities to be this: If the law provides for an election, and fixes the time, then, although it may impose upon certain officers the duty of giving notices, still, if not given, the time being fixed by law will be regarded as sufficient notices, and the election will be held valid, although such officers fail to give the notice directed. Such, however, is not this case. The law, so far as it fixes the time, does so at another and different time from that at which the election of respondent took place. It is true that the 48th section declares: "A general election for city officers shall be held on the third Tuesday of April of each year." There were city officers to be then elected to which that would apply, but can any unprejudiced mind conclude that that section fixes the time for the election of Mayor? Why, the very next section says: "At the general election held in 1873, and biennially thereafter, a Mayor shall be elected in each city." There is not a clause in the statute which

CAN BE TORTURED INTO THE EXPRESSION

that if a vacancy occurs in the office of Mayor it may be filled at the next annual election. If such vacancy can be filled at all by an election, it can be only under Sec. 15 and 61. Sec. 15 declares: "Whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of Mayor, when the unexpired term shall be one year or over from the date when the vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by an election."

Then to take the case out of the category of Sec. 49, which provides for biennial elections after the general or April election of 1873, come the provisions of Sec. 61, authorizing the City Council to order special elections, and prescribing the manner of doing so. Here, as in a vast number of other instances, the City Council is invested with a certain amount of discretionary power. This function of ordering or calling a special election, if exercised, is a part of the sovereignty of the State. It has been conferred by the State upon the body known as the City Council, and

UPON NOBODY ELSE.

It has been given subject to certain restrictions and regulations. It therefore can be exercised only by the body and substantially in the manner prescribed by the act from which alone the power is derived. The electors of Chicago [illegible] have no more authority to exercise it than [illegible] voters at large of Cook County. It never having been exercised by the body upon whom it was conferred, except by expressly refusing to order a special election, the votes cast for Mayor at the April election of 1876

WERE ALTOGETHER NUGATORY.

Judge Cooley, in his reliable work upon constitutional limitations, gives the result of the authorities thus:

"In some other cases preliminary action by the public authorities may be requisite before any legal election can be held. If an election is one which a municipality may hold or not at its option, and the proper municipal authority decides against holding it, it is evident that individual citizens must acquiesce, and that any votes which may be cast by them on the assumption of right must be altogether nugatory. The same would be true of an election to be held after proclamation for the purpose, where no such proclamation had been made." Cooley's Constitutional Limitation. 603.

Judge Dillon, in his work on "Municipal Corporations," Sec. 136, says: "Where it is discretionary with municipal authorities whether they will hold an election or not, votes cast at an unauthorized election are simply nullities. Elections fixed by law at a certain time and place may be legally holden, although notice has not been published; but if the time be not defined by statute, and is to be fixed by notice, the notice required is imperative."

It is too plain to justify

ONE MOMENT'S DISCUSSION

that the act of 1872 nowhere fixes any time for an election for Mayor, except that in Sec. 49, which declares that, "at the general election held in 1873, and biennially thereafter, a Mayor shall be elected in each city." This certainly does not fix the general election in 1876 as a time at which a Mayor may be elected. The very eminent and zealous counsel for the respondent admitted upon the argument that the statute contained no other provision fixing the time, but they relied upon Sec. 48, which declared that a general election for city officers shall be held on the third Tuesday of April each year; when the very next section declares that the election for Mayor shall be held biennially after such general election in 1873, which would, of course, exclude one at the general election in 1876. The term not being fixed by statute, the action of the City Council fixing the time and giving the statutory notice

WAS INDISPENSABLE TO A VALID ELECTION.

The respectability of the respondent or the number of votes cast for him cannot affect the principle; it is as vital to an election under the circumstances as service of process and an opportunity for a day court is to judgment. Counsel says there was an equivalent for the notice required by law. The fact that respondent was running for the office was notorious. Suppose it was. The trouble with the article is that under the circumstances of this case the law can recognize

NO EQUIVALENT

for the order and statutory notice. Suppose a judgment rendered against A B without service of process. If the defendant should move to set it aside for that reason, would any lawyer say that the plaintiff could defeat the motion by showing that the fact of the suit having been brought was notorious and several persons had in fact spoken to defendant about it? The difficulty with the judgment there would arise from the same principle as with the election in question without the order of the City Council and the statutory notice. In either case there would be simply

A WANT OF POWER

of jurisdiction. The State having vested this municipality with a part of its sovereignty and affixed to its exercise certain restrictions and regulations, it can be exercised only in the manner substantially as is appointed by the statute. The term of office with its commencement and close is prescribed by the statute. According to the view of the majority of this Court that term has never been filled. From the reorganization to this time, there has existed a vacancy as respects that term. Of course, the unexpired term was more than a year from the date when the vacancy occurred, and by the provision of Sec. 15 it could only be filled by an election. By virtue of the section just referred to as a vacancy, and the sixty-first section authorizing special elections by order of the City Council upon notice, it was fully competent for the City Council in its discretion to have ordered a special election to fill such vacancy. The Council failing to so order, the relator by force of the statute was authorized to exercise the powers of Mayor until his successor should be elected and qualified. As no valid election could be held without the order of the City Council, and the prescribed notice, the

SUPPOSED ELECTION OF RESPONDENT HOYNE

was nugatory. The sixteenth section delares that "If the vacancy is less than one year, the City Council shall elect one of its members to act as Mayor, who shall possess all the rights and powers of the Mayor, until his successor is elected and qualified." The next annual election would in that case necessarily be the biennial election before alluded to. Whether such an election from the body of the City Council would be authorized under the circumstances of this case is a question which has not been discussed. But from our examination of the statutes, we are inclined to the view that the vacancy can only be legally filled, even now, by an election ordered by the City Council.

THE CONCLUSION

arrived at by a majority of the Court is, that the first fault in pleading is the respondent's pleas. His demurrer to the relator's replications must, therefore, according to the established practice, be carried back and sustained to those pleas; and inasmuch as the facts cannot be changed by amendments, judgment of ouster against respondent must follow.

A DISSENTIENT.

JUDGE BOOTH'S POSITION.

While Judge Booth concurs with Judge McAllister in his first position, that Colvin's term has expired—he takes issue with him in his second position—that Hoyne is not elected—and thus sets out his reasons:

I concur in the opinion of the majority of the court upon the question whether a vacancy in the office of Mayor existed upon the adoption of the act of 1872, but upon the main point in the case, whether the election of Mr. Hoyne to fill that vacancy is valid,

I DO NOT CONCUR.

It seems very plain that it was never intended that by the adoption of this act the term of office of any city official should be extended beyond its original limit, but that the old officers should be simply retained provisionally in the discharge of their respective functions under the new act, and thus bridge over the interval until their successors for the discharge of those functions should be elected and qualified. Upon the adoption of the act, the term of office was at an end, and he became a mere locum tenens, holding the place, discharging its duties, waiting for his successor. This, in my judgment, is

THE FAIR MEANING

of the latter clause of Art. I, Sec. 3, of the act, and the only construction admissible with due respect for the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

If, then, the decision of the Court upon this preliminary question is correct, and a vacancy in the office of Mayor existed from the date of the adoption of the act on the 3d of May, 1875, it became the plain duty of the Council to call an election to fill that vacancy. Art. II, Sec. 2, provides that "whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of Mayor, when the unexpired term shall be one year or over from the date when the vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by an election." The official term of the Mayor, fixed by Art. IV., Secs. 1 and 2, commences on the third Tuesday of April, in the odd years, and extending for two years, so that the unexpired term was more than one year.

THE RIGHT AND DUTY

of the people, therefore, to elect their Mayor on the third Tuesday of April, 1876, was unquestionable, and the official duty of the Council to call an election for that purpose was equally clear. The question is thus distinctly presented, whether the neglect of their duty by that body has in this instance, under the law, deprived the people of Chicago of the most cherished right of American citizens, the right upon which all their other rights chiefly depend—that of electing their rulers. It is a question of grave importance, not only as it affects the pending issue, but

IN ITS FUTURE BEARINGS.

For if it be decided affirmatively, the wrong may be repeated, and the people are practically without a remedy.

A brief statement of the facts as they appear from the pleadings is necessary for a full understanding of the law of the case. In accordance with Art. 4 Sec. 1 of the act, which provides that "a general election for city officers shall be held on the third Tuesday of April of each year," the Common Council called an election for all city officers required by this act to be elected by the people with the exception of the Mayor.

PURPOSELY OMITTING

the Mayor in the call, having previously, by vote, expressly determined to exclude that office. All the arrangements for holding a general election, including judges, clerks, polling-places, were provided. If the Council had performed their duty as provided by law, and included the Mayor in the call, no question whatever could be raised as to the legality of his election, providing there was an existing vacancy, as this Court has decided. The people, acting upon the assumption that they had the legal right to elect their Mayor, notwithstanding the refusal of the Council to include him in the call, availed themselves of the arrangement for holding a general election of city officers, placed the respondent in nomination, and elected him by a vast majority of all the votes polled. There is no pretense of any want of publicity, of any surprise, fraud, or concealment in the conduct of the election. The respondent was nominated by one of the

LARGEST MASS-MEETINGS

ever held by the citizens of Chicago. Every voter on election-day and before knew that he was a candidate for the office, and had the opportunity to express his preference for or against him at the polls. There is no question but that he was the choice of the people. Although themselves, like the old Mayor, a provisional body, holding over only until their successor should be elected and qualified, the old Council refused to canvass the votes for Mayor. The new Council, elected together with the respondent, did make the canvass, and declared the result, and he is now the acting Chief Magistrate of the city, by the will of the people fairly expressed at the polls. Surely there should be

SOME COGENT REASON

founded on wise public policy, or some well-settled rule of law, inexorable as fate, bending the understanding and conscience of the Court to justify a decision which shall reverse the one thus made by the people, displace their chosen chief officer and restore to provisional authority one of whom they have so clearly expressed the wish that he shall not rule over them. Cases of this character are apt to be sui generis, each depending largely upon its own peculiar facts, and not easily reduceable to any uniform rules or principles. The elements of concealment, fraud, surprise, imposition, which figure so largely in many election cases, have no place here. There is no pretense that there was any unfair practice resorted to in order to secure the election of the respondent, or that all was not open or above board. All the safeguards which surrounded the exercise of the elective franchise were provided in this case. They operated as fully and completely to secure a

FULL AND FAIR EXPRESSION

of the will of this electoral body in the case of the respondent as in the case of any other candidate. It is safe to assert that no case can be found in the books where there were so many and so cogent reasons concurring in favor of the validity of an election, which the Court has seen fit to set aside. Is there any sound reason in public policy or any imperative rule of law which requires it to be drawn in the present instance? The question of any existing vacancy having been decided against the relator, his case must rest solely upon the omission or refusal of the Common Council to call the election. It is claimed, inasmuch as the office was to be filled for a fraction of a time larger than a year, the full term being two years, that

A SPECIAL ELECTION WAS NECESSARY

for the purpose, and that such election could be held only upon the call of the Common Council. Various cases have been cited in support of this position, and while it is doubtless the general rule that in order to fill a vacancy a special election must be called by the proper authority, with specification of time and place, and all needful arrangements for holding the same, yet there are exceptions to the rule, and I do not consider that the rule has application to this case at bar. This case is not within the reason of the rule laid down in the cases cited by the relator. Art. IV., Sec. 1, already cited, provides: A general election for city officers shall be held on the third Tuesday of April of each year.

SEC. 2. At the general election held in 1870, and biennially thereafter, a Mayor shall be elected in such city.

The language of Sec. 1, "a general election for city officers," is certainly broad enough to include the Mayor. Nor is its scope confined, in my opinion, by the provision of the following section, that "at the general election held in 1873, and biennially thereafter, a Mayor shall be elected in such city." It should be borne in mind that this act went in force on July 1, 1872, and the language employed in the section in question is the same as if it were intended by the Legislature that all cities should adopt the act in season to hold a general election on the third Tuesday of April, 1873. Yet

NOTHING OF THE KIND

could possibly have been expected. It was not practicable for the City of Chicago to hold its general election in 1873 or biennially thereafter, since its adoption of the act was too late in 1875 to hold its general election that year. A full comparison thereof with the terms of this section is and has been from the first impracticable except in the cases of those cities, if any, which adopted the act at a time sufficiently prior to the third Tuesday of April, 1873, to hold an election on that day. Why then should this section which prescribes for cities adopting the act subsequent to April, 183, the performance of an impossibility, be construed so as to limit the broad power contained in the first section, which is eminently beneficial and practicable to all? Is not sufficient scope been given to Sec. 2, if we hold that it was the intention thereby simply to make the term of office of Mayor in all cities organized under the act throughout the State uniformly two years, commencing on the third Tuesday of April in the odd year, leaving untouched the provision in the first section for a "general election of city officers—Mayor included—on the third Tuesday of April of each year," should occasion require? And in this connection should be borne in mind the provisions in Sec. 2, Art. 2, "Whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of Mayor, when the unexpired term shall be one year or over from the date when the vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by an election."

How is a positive requirement that when there is a vacancy, and the unexpired term is a year or more it shall be filled by an election? Such a vacancy existed in the present case, and a general election for city officers was at hand.

WAS ANY FURTHER AUTHORITY NECESSARY

in order to fill the vacancy? And was it in the power of the Common Council to set at naught the command of the statute, and defeat its obvious requirement by neglect or refusal to call the election? Was any special call necessary when the statutes had already provided the means of its fulfillment? To my mind the answer to those questions is obvious.

Some stress has been placed upon Sec. 14 of Art. 4, which provides: "If there is a failure to elect any officer herein required to be elected, or the person elected shall fail to qualify, the City Council or Board of Trustees may forthwith order a new election therefor; and in all cases, when necessary for the purposes of this act, may call special elections, appoint judges and clerks therefor, canvass the returns thereof, and provide by ordinance for the mode of conducting the same; and shall give notice of such special election," etc. But if the views already stated are correct, though it was the

PLAIN DUTY OF THE COMMON COUNCIL

to call the election, give notice, etc., yet their omission to do so did not affect its validity, since the election was not special within the meaning of this section.

If the claim of the relator under the various provisions of the act were less beset with difficulties than I think it is, the effects and consequences of the construction contended for in his behalf, in my judgment, should cause the Court to hesitate before pronouncing in his interest. A construction which, in the event of a vacancy occurring at the beginning of a term, places it in the power of the Council, if so disposed, practically to prevent an election of their Chief Magistrate for a period of nearly two years, is surely not to be favored. Nor is this confined to the case of a vacancy occurring in the office of Mayor, for it applied equally to the case of Aldermen. What is to prevent

A POLITICAL MAJORITY

in the Council from disfranchising a ward obnoxious to them for its party politics for a period of two years if a vacancy occurs at the commencement of an Aldermanic term? But if a construction is adopted favorable to the respondent, the longest period for which in either case an expression of the will of the elective body could be postponed would be a fraction of a year. Believing, therefore, that a decision adverse to the claim of the relator would be

IN THE INTEREST OF SOUND GOVERNMENT

and popular rights, will especially be opposed to that bane of American politics, corrupt rings. I have felt it my duty, for the reasons already stated, as well as others urged in argument on behalf of the respondent, to dissent from the opinion of the majority of the Court on the main question in the case.

JUDGE FARWELL'S OPINION.

Judge Farwell explained his view of the matter as follows:

Inasmuch as this case is of great importance, it is probably due to myself, and to the parties, and to the public whom they represent, that my views should be known on this subject as one of the members of this Court. I agree with Judge McAllister and with Judge Booth upon the question as to whether by the law of 1872 the term of the then Acting Mayor was extended to 1877. I am of opinion that that term was not extended, but that it is evident from the law itself that the term ceased, and that the Acting Mayor under the old organization was merely an Acting Mayor under the new law until his successor should be chosen and qualified. We being agreed upon that, the question then follows, What are the rights of the parties under the facts as stated? The old Mayor being a person merely filling the office, and discharging the duties for the time being without any right or holding any term not expired, it would have been proper for the Common Council, as soon as in their discretion it was proper, to call an election for this and other officers. They did not exercise that right. The time fixed by the law for a general election arrived. By the law itself, as we understand it, the then Acting Mayor had no term; he was merely discharging the duties of an office which was in the eyes of the law vacant. That being a general election, I am of opinion that the voters had a right to vote for Mayor at that election if no notice should be given; that it was the duty of the Common Council, not having called any special election before the coming of the general election, to have given notice that a Mayor would be voted for at that time, and that the vacancy would be filled; but that they cannot, by failing to discharge their duty, either from intention or from ignorance, taking a rough view of the matter, deprive the voters of the right which they have upon a general election to elect all officers who with propriety and according to law should be elected. The reasons which have been given by my brother Judge Booth, cover substantially the case, and the views which I have on this subject. I therefore do not deem it necessary to say more.

Judge Rogers—Since Judge Farwell has stated that he concurred in the dissenting opinion, I will say that Judge Williams and myself concur with Judge McAllister in the main question, that the election held last April for Mayor was an absolute nullity, and nugatory. Speaking for myself, assuming that there was a vacancy, if Mayor Colvin was not entitled under the charter to hold his office until 1877, then I concur, and so does Judge Williams concur, in the reasoning of the opinion as read by Judge McAllister.

AT CITY-HALL.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. HAYES.

A TRIBUNE reporter met Comptroller Hayes shortly after the decision, and had the following conversation with him:

Reporter—What do you think of the decision, Mr. Hayes?

Mr. Hayes—I think it is all right.

R.—You do not regard Mr. Hoyne as Mayor now, I presume.

Mr. H.—No, sir; I have had grave doubts of the legality of his position all along.

R.—Will you give up possession of your office to Mr. Derickson?

Mr. H.—I do not think that I would be justified in doing so under the decision.

R.—Suppose you retain the office, what will be your financial policy?

Mr. H.—I am not prepared to answer that question now. The other side may take an appeal. It will be time enough to decide when that point is settled.

Mr. Hayes, in answer to inquiries, said he could not say when the city employes would be paid, but did not think it would be within the next week.

GOODELL AND HICKEY.

A TRIBUNE skirmisher held brief interviews with Messrs. Goodell and Hickey, and learned from them both that so far as they were concerned the decision had not affected them. The Marshal said he was going on with his business just as usual. He had not made any appointments, for the reason that there was no necessity for any. Supt. Hickey said he would await further developments before he recognized any other authority than that of the Council; he could not attend to police business and the Mayoralty matter with justice to the public, and had all he could do to attend to the former and let the latter alone.

ACTING-MAYOR COLVIN

was well nigh shaken to death yesterday by the swarms of friends, congratulators and office-seekers that rendered the day, to him, one of weariness mixed with pride over his victory, and who poured in a continuous stream in and out of his office. Before going to the City-Hall in the morning he was bored by men eager to do him homage, and while in his office at the City Hall, he was annoyed by the gaping, feather-brained and dirt-begrimmed spectators who darkened his windows, gazing with all their eyes at the wonderful man who had disregarded the wishes of the people of the City of Chicago and the laws of common decency.

A reporter embraced the opportunity of speaking to him yesterday, for he wore an open countenance, and his face was wreathed in smiles. What he said in the way of information was but little. Of course he was satisfied with the decision. Did not know whether he would run again or not. Could not say whether he would resign or not. Had no news to give away.

ROBERT JAMIESON,

ex-City-Attorney, happened around where a TRIBUNE man was. His eyes danced with delight. He said Colvin would not resign, but would follow the advice of his counsel. He did not know whether the "old man" would run again for the office. If he did the speaker prophesied an election for him by an overwhelming majority. If the lawyers for Mr. Hoyne should wish to go to the Supreme Court with the case, they (the Colvin counsel) would be only too glad to go right down to Mount Vernon, and the thing could be decided there again within ten days.

MIKE BAILEY

was found composedly smoking a cigar in one corner of his office looking as pleased as could be. In answer to the question, "What do you think of it?" he said: "Think of it? I don't think anything about it. It is just as I said. I knew Hoyne was not the Mayor, and it's all right. I wouldn't get out for him," and he laughed and appeared tickled to think that he had been so cute as to stick up for himself.

CONSIDERABLE SYMPATHY

is felt for Mr. Wheeler, ex-Mayor Hoyne's obliging and efficient Secretary. It was generally considered to be too bad that he so soon should lose a situation when he had given up a good place to assist Mayor Hoyne. He was around gathering up the fragments, that nothing be lost from the small stock of treasures that would in future days call to memory the fact that Mr. Hoyne had once been the Mayor of the great City of Chicago, and that he (Wheeler) had once been the Secretary. On the other side, John St. Clair Cleveland, the corpulent, gaseous, good-natured John, was in the height of high spirits. He felt so well that a new straw hat was bought to set off the expression of jollity that spread over his copious face.

IOWA.

Breach-of-Promise Case—Capture of Elopers—A Plucky Servant-Girl.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 4.—Henry Moler, a wealthy farmer of Marshall County, went down to the Buckeye State. While there, he essayed the part of Claude Melnotte with Miss Rose Carlyle; and, when he left her, it was with the promise that her home should be a beautiful bower in the Hawkeye State. The day was fixed, and in the meantime the damsel made busy preparations for the matrimonial event; but, when the day came, it brought no bridegroom, nor gave her any reason for his absence. She now comes into court and proposes to make him give answer.

ELOPERS ENSNARED.

Charles Armstrong made harnesses at Atlantic, Cass County. A few weeks ago he and the wife of Emmet Lorah started out for a stroll, and became so oblivious to time and distance that they brought up at Wiota about 3 o,clock in the morning. They repaired to a hotel where the landlord gave them a double-bedded room, but selected one in which a man already occupied one bed. The tourists retired, but they had scarcely done so before the irate husband came swooping down upon them, with an officer at his elbow. He was shown their room, and, knocking on the door, was invited in, and found his wife alone in bed, rubbing her eyes in astonishment that she should be in a room in which two men were sleeping. The harness-maker was in bed with the other man, and equally dozy. The stranger, on being asked how long Armstrong had been in bed with him, replied, "Not over two minutes." Armstrong was arrested and lodged in jail. The wife says she was escaping from her husband, who abused her, and Armstrong was helping her to get away,—only that and nothing more.

A PLUCKY GIRL.

A few evenings ago W. H. Hollingsworth, editor of the Sigourney *Review*, while engaged in giving a reading before a literary society, was interrupted suddenly by a messenger, stating that Elva Butler, a servant-girl who had been left at home alone, had been shot by a man who attempted to rob the house. He quickly put a period to his reading, and hastened home, to find that, about 9 o'clock, the door-bell rang, and the girl went to the door, where she was met by two masked men, one of whom put his hand over her mouth and bade her keep silent, while the other marched into the house and began to gather up valuable. The girl showed fight, got away, ran into the house, secured a Hollingsworth revolver, and began to blaze away at the robbers. They returned the fire, and wounded the girl in one arm. Finding they were creating an alarm, they fled, leaving behind all the valuables they had collected.

CANADIAN.

The Orangemen—Trouble in a Bank—Dom Pedro—Other Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, June 5.—Various Orange societies of this city held a mass-meeting and resolved to walk in regalia on the 12th of July. Special invitation will be given to the Order of Orange Young Britons to join in the procession. It was reported that Knights of Black Watch be invited to walk, as also the Grand Master of British North America and those of Eastern and Western Ontario and Quebec; also, that a general invitation be given to all Protestants to join in the procession. It was suggested to ask the Mayor and corporation to set apart a body of police to protect the procession if necessary. It is twenty years since the Orangemen walked in procession here. It ended in a disturbance, and they have not attempted it since.

Father Chiniquy was arrested this morning at the instance of Mr. LeMelteyere, on a charge of libel. Bail was accepted for his appearance for trial the 30th of June.

Serious charges of fraud are preferred against the Directors of the Metropolitan Bank, the Hon Henry Starnes, Messrs. Henry Judah, Henry Ryan, James O'Brien, and Maurice Cuvillier, by Col. Rhodes, of Quebec, a stockholder for $10,000. He alleges that false reports were presented at the annual meeting; that a large portion of stock was subscribed for without any bona fide intention of paying for the same on the part of the defendants; that defendants had subscribed for stock greatly exceeding the entire value of their property, real and personal; that they fraudulently loaned to each other for speculative purposes money belonging to the bank; that they permitted each other to use the funds of the bank to an amount exceeding the whole paid-up capital of the bank, and other grave charges; that by this misconduct the stock is not worth 50 cents on the dollar, and plaintiff asks for the par value of his stock.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, June 5.—Dom Pedro arrived here this afternoon, and proceeded east to Montreal by a night train.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, June 5.—The last remaining link of the Intercolonial Railway, that between Northern New Brunswick and the River Du Loup, has been completed, the first train having passed over it Saturday. It is now possible to go from Windsor, Ont., to Halifax by rail through Canadian territory. The road will carry traffic in a week, but the formal opening will not take place before the 20th inst.

CENTENNIAL.

Illinois State Officers and the Sunday Question.

Country Cousins Driving Philadelphians from Their Homes.

Old and New Railroad-Engines—The First Locomotive in Russia.

Decorative Household Art, and What It Needs.

YESTERDAY'S NOTES.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The latest contribution on the Sunday-opening question comes from Springfield, Ill. It is signed by John L. Beveridge, Governor; Thomas E. Ridgway, State Treasurer; George N. Harlow, Secretary of State, and 100 of the principal merchants and lawyers of that city, and relates in substates that "The undersigned approve the action of the Centennial Commissioners in closing the buildings on the Sabbath, and hope that, for the honor of our national reputation as a Christian nation, your position will be maintained."

THE SPECIAL DISPLAY OF STRAWBERRIES

will commence on Wednesday next, and continue till the 15th inst. It will be under the charge of the Board of Agriculture, and will be held in the Agricultural building. The States of New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland will be most largely represented.

CHRIS.

The statue and pedestal for the monument to Columbus in Fairmount Park have been shipped from Italy, and will, it is hoped, arrive here in time to have it completed and unveiled on the Fourth of July.

THE SILK-WORMS.

Mr. Joseph Hewman, of San Francisco, has arrived with a collection of 6,000 silk-worms for exhibition in Agricultural Hall.

THEODORE THOMAS.

has again been installed as leader of the orchestra at the Woman's Centennial Music Hall. The manager decided that they could not make things go without him.

THE STATE BUILDINGS.

The Illinois State building is now complete in all its furnishings, and open to the public. It is a model of convenience, though not so imposing as those of some other States. Michigan will open her State building on the 4th of June.

ARMY REUNION.

The principal event of the week promises to be the reunion of the veterans of the Army of the Potomac at the Academy of Music to-morrow morning. Maj.-Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, United States Army, the President of the Society, will preside. The bration will be delivered by Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix. The poem will be read by William Winter, Esq. Among the arrivals are ex-Gov. Dix and Maj.-Gens. Hancock, Terry, Weitzel, Curtiss, and Gordon.

WHITMONDAY.

The celebration of Whitmonday is very general among our German citizens here. Quite an extensive parade took place this morning. Many excursion-parties have left the city, and the attendance at the Exposition Grounds is noticeably increased by the observance of the holiday.

JOTTINGS.

COUNTRY COUSINING AND COZENING.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The country cousin abounds here just now, and has been doing so ever since the 1st of May. A gentleman said to me last night, "I am going to shut my house to-morrow and send my wife and children into the country till October. We usually go to the seaside about the 4th of July; but this year I am compelled to leave earlier than usual, and stay longer." I suggested that it would be rather cool for the seaside at present, which he admitted, and then went on to explain the reason of his action. "The fact is," said he, "we don't want to go now, but if I wait until July my wife will be so worn out with anxiety and over-exertion that she may not be able to go at all. Since the 1st of April, we have not been alone with our children and servants more than half-a-dozen nights. Frequently I have have given up my bed, and slept on the floor or on a sofa, and my two boys have done the same. Sometimes we have had six or eight visitors on hand at once, and on one occasion we had ten, including three children, who made noise enough to drive a man wild. Relatives and acquaintances turn up from all quarters, and hardly any of them are people whom we care one dime about. We don't like to refuse to admit them, and so we are going to put a stop to the free boarding-house business by shutting up shop and going to the seaside. I shall sleep at the house, and have a neighbor's servant come to make my bed. We won't keep a servant here, as we would find plenty of our country-visitors who would be willing to quarter themselves in the house for the sake of old acquaintance, and so keep us about as busy as ever. It is hard to be thus driven out of one's own home, but it is the only thing I can do."

COMING OF THE COUNTRY-COUSIN.

Now, this man's trouble is just that of one-half of the householders in Philadelphia. Country-relations of whom they never heard have hunted up the relationship existing between them, and, in some instances, they have brought transcripts from the family-record to show they have made no mistake. Sometimes they write to announce their coming, and sometimes they drop down suddenly; whether announced or not, they are sure to come. No man likes to close his door to a relative, and so the strangers settle themselves into comfortable quarters, and are enabled to see the Exhibition with very little expense. They ask the matron of the house to prepare them a portable luncheon, and with this they proceed to the Centennial Grounds, and, when noon comes, are able to satisfy their hunger without patronizing the restaurants. I know of some cases where they have borrowed the 50 cents needed for passing the gates, and forgotten to return it; so that the city man who has a country-couple on his hands is mulcted for a dollar a day cash, in addition to his disbursements for food necessary to spoil two healthy appetites. The inroad of "visitors" upon residents here has become very great already, and promises to become worse as the weeks roll on. Many residents will do as my friend has done, and close their houses in sheer self-defense. They will have no other alternative, as the rural sponge has no sentiment about him, and will come and stay, even if he knows he is not wanted, and if he sees that the wife of his host is half-dead with the trouble of keeping a free hotel.

Let me say, gently but firmly, and in the voice of a 13-inch cannon, that anybody who comes to Philadelphia this year, and quarters himself, herself, or itself in the house of a relative or friend, be it only for a single night, is a selfish and mean idiot, who ought to be kicked into the Delaware River. If you have any regard for your friends, you will go to a boarding-house or hotel, settle yourself comfortably, go and see the Exhibition, and when you have done it and are ready to leave town, make your call, if you choose, at your friend's house or office. Don't put yourself in the way of an invitation, but do your sight-seeing without letting him know you are in town. He may invite you ever so earnestly, but don't believe he wants you, for he is already run to death with visitors. If you can't afford to come and pay your bills honestly, stay at home, or else come with straw and stove-wood in an old trunk that will cost $1, register at the hotel or boarding-house under a false name, and then, when you are done with the Centennial, scoot and let them find you if they can. Mind you, I don't suggest this as honest and honorable conduct, but it has this merit over sponging: you show yourself in your true character, instead of sneaking under a cloak of respectability. If you have near and real friends in Philadelphia, don't drop on them *this* year. Come next year, or the one after, or last year; but stay away from them now.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

In front of the Maryland Building, the Baltimore & Ohio Railway Company has put two of its locomotives on exhibition,—one bearing the number "6," and the other that of "600." There is a difference of forty years in the ages of those two machines; the first was built in 1835, and the other in 1875; and the difference in age is not greater than that of their general appearance. The tender of No. 600 is greater than the entire engine bearing the number 6. The old engine has an upright boiler, and the cylinders are in the same position. The power is conveyed to the whole by a sort of walking-beam with vertical rods; and there is a bewildering lot of cranks and rods, in strange contrast to the simplicity of the locomotive of the present day. The engineer had a very limited space for moving about, and hardly enough for standing-room. The story goes that, when the first locomotive was put on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, it naturally excited much curiosity. Some of the old heads were inclined to doubt the efficiency of the new-fangled motor, and one of them said he had a horse that could beat it. So one day he stationed himself, with his steed, at a point where the railway and carriage-road were parallel for quite a distance. Soon the train came along, and, when it was just abreast of him, he gave the rein to his horse and let the beast have his way. It was neck-and-neck for a mile or so, and then the horse pulled ahead and left the locomotive in the rear. How would it be now with the "bull-gine" of the present day? I fancy that the horse would be ausgespiel in less time than it has taken me to write this letter.

And speaking of this Baltimore locomotive, reminds me of a story I heard in Russia. When the Nicolai Railway was constructed in 1818, from St. Petersburg to Moscow, the work was done under contracts with American engineers, and the cars and engines were supplied from Baltimore by the famous establishment of the Winans Brothers. The Russian priests oppose every modern innovation, and of course they were "down" on the railway. When the road was to be opened, they determined to stop it; and so they went in force to a point on the road, and set up a holy picture to stop the new work of the Devil. The train came slowly along, and the engineer seeing the picture standing on the track, thought there must be a man behind it, and so came to a halt. The assembled multitude raised a shout, and the priests called out that the saint was all-powerful and would prevail against wickedness. The officer in charge of the train came out and took a survey of the situation. Then he told the engineer to run back a quarter of a mile and bring the train to a halt.

The shouting was redoubled, and the priests were in the most rapturous delight. But their exultation was soon changed to grief as the master of ceremonies told the engineer, "Put on all steam and go ahead, without regard to consequences." The engine went ahead, and down fell the holy picture, torn and crushed by the wheels of an American locomotive. Modern civilization was triumphant, and the priests and their followers no longer shouted in triumph. The locomotive and the telegraph are the practical civilizers of the age. Two hundred years ago, the King could receive his news sooner than any one else by means of his Royal couriers, while his relays of Royal horses enabled him to travel faster than could any of his subjects. But to-day who can receive his information more rapidly than the telegraph can flash it to any of us; and who can travel faster than by the express-train, which is open to any one willing and able to pay for it? Steam and electricity are the agencies that level all distinctions, annihilate time and space, and occasionally (when the train quits the track or collides with another) annihilate also the passenger.

INSTRUMENTS OF TORTURE.

The Commission, in its inscrutable wisdom, has established a fog-horn near the Government Buildings; and, since yesterday morning, this instrument has been frequently and loudly blown. Its inventors claim that it can be heard 60 miles; I wish they would take it 60 miles away from here, and then blow it with its muzzle turned away from Philadelphia. I should be satisfied with that test, and so would many men I met to-day on the grounds. It has a sound like that of a donkey, only more so,—a donkey of about 500 ordinary donkey-power in the neighborhood of the lungs. Then we have the bells of the locomotives on the narrow-gauge railway, and also the voices of the ticket-sellers on that establishment, who perpetually call out, "Here you are! Buy your tickets here! All around and back again for 5 cents! Walk right up, gentlemen!" In the Main Building there are two church-organs—one at the south end and the other over the west portal—and the owners have hired experienced organists to play the instruments from rosy morn till dewy eve, without intermission except for meals and lodging. They are not small, country-church organs, but regular first-class fellows, that only lack the fog-horn to make them complete. One is known as the Hook organ; and certainly it has hooked a great deal of profanity out of quiet-minded visitors, who desire to give their whole minds to what they are looking it. Then we have the piano; and, as the pianos are in a single group, and are generally played all at once by rival ivory-pawers, and in different tunes, the effect is exhilarating in the extreme. Last, but not least, is the chime of bells on Machinery Hall, which are frequently manipulated to doleful airs by a musical artist known as Prof. Widdows. I wish him no harm, but the thought occurs to me that, if his wife *must* become a widow, she would confer a favor upon visitors to the Exhibition by arranging the date quite early in this leafy month of June. A chime of bells is very nice when you are on your way to church; but to have it every day, and several times a day, rolling out "Greenville," "Balerma," "Coronation," "Old Hundred," and similar lively airs, is too much of a good thing. It would be bad enough if the bells could throw in something lively now and then, but I presume we cannot expect them to be fast, seeing that they are spelled with only one "e."

A WANT UNSUPPLIED.

Since writing on decorative art as applied to household-purposes, I have been looking around for more material on the same subject. What I wanted to find was something good, neat, and tasteful, for household uses, that should be cheap at the same time. I regret to say I have not yet found it in any American department; and, though I have discovered approaches to it in some others, it is not up to what I wish to see, and what I believe ought to exist. All the exhibits I mentioned in my last letter were very expensive,—the ebony cabinet alone being held at $8,000! The tapestry and furniture in the room in the Louis XIII. style are held at $10,000,—a nice little sum for a single room. Other exhibits were not as dear as this, but still they were high, and quite above the purse of anybody who is not working along toward a half-millionaire. What we need is something neat, artistic, and good, without requiring four figures to express its value. Nobody seems to have thought it worth while to put such things on exhibition, though they were the very articles to find ready customers. Doubtless the high-cost affairs will be sold before the Exhibition is over, but they would not interfere in the least with what I have suggested for modest bank-accounts.

FINDING A MARKET.

There is some money lying around in the country, if one may judge by the articles which are announced as sold. The foreign exhibitors have nearly all brought their goods here with the intention of selling them, and some of them are held at very high figures. Everything is to be kept here until the close of the Exhibition, and in order to secure a thing, you must pay the purchase-money down, or at least 50 per cent of it. You then obtain a receipt which enables you to have your purchase when the time comes, on payment of the Custom-House duties. The Government is looking sharp after its own, and you are told that the Main Building contains a large number of Custom-House officers, who keep an eye out for infractions of the laws. The Japanese Department, where there is so much for sale, has two or three of these gentlemen constantly on duty; and the Chinese has an equal number, if not more. Consequently, when you buy, you pay your money a long time ahead; but, nevertheless, a great many articles, and some of them valuable, have already found customers. Many of the Japanese bronzes, fire-screens, window-shades, fans, vases, and the like, have been taken, and bear the ominous placard, "Sold." Chinese articles are also going fast; and so are French bronzes and other valuable things. The greater part of the purchases have been among ornamental and costly articles, rather than among the practical and useful. Quite a number of pictures have been bought, and the purchases have been mainly among the foreign departments. Of course, this makes our American artists a little sore, and some of them carry their indignation to an absurd extent. "The Art Department should have contained none but American works," said one of them, yesterday; "and the Centennial Commission had no business to allow foreign painters and sculptors to interfere when we wanted to show what American art had accomplished in a hundred years. We are belittled now by a lot of foreign stuff *that spoils our market*."

THE UNHAPPY SIDE-SHOWS

continue to increase in number, but I fear they find few patrons. I know of at least four shows of wax-work in the city,—the newest being a large group showing the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mammoth oxen and pigs, five-legged sheep, and all that sort of thing, are on the increase. Only two fat women are on show as yet; we are far behind Vienna, where there were at least twenty of these corpulent ladies, of all ages and all styles of beauty, from light-blonde to dark-brunette. There are shooting-galleries by the dozen; but the proprietors must have expected some very poor shots, as they make their galleries so short that the muzzle of the gun almost touches the mark. Two troupes of minstrels have put in an appearance; and, at one of the restaurants near the Centennial Grounds, there is a performance where you contribute something or nothing, as you please. All the theatres are running; but they do no better than usual, and I fancy that some of the side-showmen wish they were somewhere else than here. People see so much, and get so weary of the Exhibition, that they have little taste or strength for anything else.

T. W. K.

The Law of Vivisection in England.

London Spectator.

Lord Carnarvon has introduced in the House of Lords the Vivisection bill of the Government, which is entitled, "An Act to Prevent Cruel Experiments on Animals." It appears to us a very good one. Experiments "calculated to give pain" must be performed only in registered places, by persons holding a license from the Secretary of State, and, as a rule, "under the influence of some anæsthetic of sufficient power to prevent the animal from feeling pain," and "if the pain is likely to continue after the effect of the anæsthetic has ceased, or if any serious injury has been inflicted on the animal," the creature must be killed before the effect of the anæsthetic goes off. The only exception to the prohibition of "demonstrational" experiments is in the case of experiments properly certified to be "absolutely necessary" for the instruction of the students, "with a view to their acquiring knowledge which will be useful to them for saving or prolonging human life, or alleviating human suffering," and even then the anæsthetic state must be completely secured. Wherever the object of an experiment intended for purposes of research cannot be attained without giving some pain to the animal, a special certificate to that effect is to be required from an adequate scientific authority, and under that condition the animal may be allowed to live till the object of the experiment is attained.

"O wad some power the gift to gi'e us,
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

Behold that pale, emaciated figure, with downcast eye, like some criminal about to meet her fate! See that nervous, distrustful look, as she walks along with a slow and unsteady step. The pink has left her cheeks, and the cherry her lips. The once sparkling, dancing eyes are now dull and expressionless. The once warm, dimpled hands are now thin and cold. Her beauty has fled. What has wrought this wonderful change? What is that which is lurking beneath the surface of that once lovely form? Does she realize her terrible condition? Is she aware of the woeful appearance she makes? Woman, from her very nature, is subject to a catalogue of diseases from which man is entirely exempt. Many of these maladies are induced by her own carelessness, or through ignorance of the laws of her being. Again, many female diseases, if propertly treated, might be arrested in their course, and thereby prove of short duration. They should not be left to an inexperienced physician who does not understand their nature, and is, therefore, incompetent to treat them. The importance of attending to Female Diseases in their earliest stages cannot be too strongly urged. For, if neglected, they frequently lead to Consumption, Chronic Debility, and oftentimes to Insanity. In all classes of Female Diseases, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is without a rival. No medicine has ever surpassed it. In "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," of which R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the author and publisher, is an extended treatise on WOMAN AND HER DISEASES. Under this head, the various affections to which woman is incident are carefully considered, accurately portrayed, and a restorative course of treatment suggested. Every woman, as she values her life and health, should possess a copy of this valuable book. If she is diseased, this "Adviser" will show her how she may be restored to health, and also direct her how she may ward off many maladies to which she is constantly being exposed. Let every suffering woman heed this timely advice and *see herself as others see her*. Price of Adviser, $1.50 (post-paid) to any address.

PROFESSIONAL.

RUPTURE

Dr. J. A. SHERMAN respectfully notifies the afflicted to beware of traveling impostors who are going about the country selling imitation appliances and poisonous mixture as curative compound, fraudulently pretending to understand his business, and thus endangering the lives and causing irreparable injury to the unfortunate. He has no agents, nor has he ever instructed any one in his business. Dr. Sherman will be in Chicago and Milwaukee during this month, where those interested may consult him in person, and reap the benefit of his experience and remedies. Principal office, 1 Ann-st., New York. Books, with likenesses of cases before and after cure, mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

Piles and Fistula

Of the worst form cured without pain by Drs. IVES & RYON, at 137 East Madison-st., Room 4, Chicago, who make a specialty of diseases of the lower bowels. A radical cure guaranteed. Consultation free.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY.....Lessees.
WILL E. CHAPMAN.....Manager.

LAST WEEK OF MISS ROSE EYTINGE

And the Excellent Company in

ROSE MICHEL.

Wednesday Matinee—Benefit of W. DAVIS. Monday, June 12—MRS. JAS. A. OATES' COMIC OPERA COMPANY.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

R. M. HOOLEY.....Manager.

The popular resort for Ladies and Children. The Coolest Theatre in the city. Monday, June 5, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS,

the Master Band of the World in an entire new and brilliant programme. Positively first appearance of Pat Rooney! Pat Rooney!! The guiding Spirit of Rollicking Irish Comedy. Johnson and Bruno, the great Polyglot Song and Dance Artists. Billy Gray, the Popular Comedian from the principal Eastern Theatres. Little Mac's Baby Elephant. John Hart's great success, Judge Bunnion. Billy Rice, E. M. Hall, Bobby Newcomb, the great double quintette and unequaled Orchestra.

THE COLISEUM.

87 Clark-st.

Every Evening at 8 o'clock and Sunday Afternoon at 3.

Engagement of the BOSTON COMIC OPERA COMPANY, ANGIE SCHOTT in her Illusion la Salon du Diable, and the Mammoth Coliseum Company in a Brilliant Olio. Admission 25 cents.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

ROBERT McWADE in RIP VAN WINKLE

Every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday Matinees, HIDDEN HAND.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

This elegant hotel, possessing the advantage of being situated between and adjoining the celebrated Congress and Hathorn Springs, is now open for the reception of guests.

TERMS FOR JUNE, $21 PER WEEK.

Thoroughly renovated with additional baths, closets, new furniture, and other extensive improvements, it will be found, by those in search of health and pleasure, the most complete and convenient, as well as the most delightful of summer hotels.

HATHORN & COOKE, Proprietors.

WEST END HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH.

This Hotel, with large additions and improvements, consisting of SEVENTY SINGLE ROOMS for gentlemen, an additional dining-room, a Hot and Cold Sea-Water Bathing Establishment, etc.,

WILL OPEN EARLY IN JUNE.

Applications for rooms can be made at the office of D. M. HILDRETH, 52 Broadway, N. Y., or at the Hotel. PRESBURY & HILDRETH.

CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.—Elegant cottage-boarding, affording every comfort, with the advantage of sea-air and bathing, within two hours' run of Philadelphia, and just the place to stop at while on a visit to the Centennial. Best of reference given. Address, MRS. F. HALLENBECK.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

The Board of Trustees of the Town of Cicero, in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, will receive Sealed Proposals at the office of the Clerk of said Board, in said Town, until Saturday, June 10, 1876, at 6 o'clock p. m., for furnishing material and constructing a Box-Sewer along Ridgeland-av. in said Town from Egan-av. to Division-st., a distance of 5½ miles, in accordance with plans and specifications to be seen at the office of James W. Scoville, No. 110 West Washington-st., Chicago. Separate proposals will be received for each half-mile, and bidders may submit proposals for either the whole or a part of the work.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

HARVEY J. RICE, Clerk, Austin P. O., Cook Co., Ill.

FINANCIAL.

$100 Invested Has Paid a Profit of $1.700

during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in Stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application.

TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES.

Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.

Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultations always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,

175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago.

May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

DR. C. BIGELOW

HAS REMOVED from 279 South Clark-st., cor. Van Buren, to 82 West Madison-st., cor. Jefferson, Chicago, Ill., and has had for the past twenty years the largest practice in the city for Chronic and Sexual Diseases. Seminal Weakness cured safely, privately. Pamphlet, 36 pages, relating to above, sent in sealed envelope, for two 3-cent stamps. Rooms separate for ladies and gentlemen. Consultation free. "Marriage Guide, or Sexual Pathology," 200 large-size pages, embracing everything on the generative system that is worth knowing. Price, 50 cts.

DR. LYON 119 Fifth-av., Chicago, treats all Acute, Chronic, and Nervous Diseases and Female Difficulties. Charges moderate. French Periodical Specifics, the only sure preventive known, $5. Offices strictly private, and separate rooms for ladies and gentlemen. Correspondence confidential. Call or write, with stamp, in English, French, or German.

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of premature decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East Tenth-st., New York.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2260, New York

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Republican Club of the Fifteenth Ward met at their new quarters, No. 290 Orchard street, last night, and adjourned until Monday, June 12, in honor of the Bristow Club meeting.

The Cedar Island Fishing Club have finished their opening at Fox Lake. The officers of the organization are I. N. Stiles President, Homer Potwin Secretary, and E. C. Cole Manager. The opening commenced on the 2d, and there was a general good time.

A stout woman of about 28 years of age, and dressed entirely in black, has been "going the rounds" of late. She rings the door-bell and asks for a physician, and embraces all opportunities given for stealing what may be handy. She has been repeatedly complained of, and will bear close watching.

Michael McLaughlin, son of Warden McLaughlin, of the County Hospital, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail until Saturday next by Justice Summerfield. George Mutschlechner, the druggist of the institution, whom he stabbed in the abdomen last Sunday evening, was unable to appear, and hence the continuance.

Coroner Dietsch yesterday held an inquest upon Josephine Bednec, a little Bohemian 1-year-old girl who died from neglect and exposure while on her way to this city from New York with her parents. The inquest was held at the Eagle House, at the corner of Madison and Canal streets, where the emigrants are stopping.

Henry McDermott, Sylvester Titsworth, and Charles Kennedy, of Randolph street, afford other examples of the snide-auctioneers, and Joseph McGibbeny, of Michigan, greener than grass, is an example of the too-confiding and stupid countryman. Joseph purchased a lot of "beautiful" jewelry from the trio above mentioned, and had cause to complain to Justice Foote, by whom the prisoners were held in bonds of $300 each till next Wednesday.

Sophia Boehla, a trusting Bohemian, loved Albert Engers, who lives on North avenue (in the vicinity of Lincoln Park), not wisely, but too well, and she is sure that Albert should pay for the support of the coming man (or woman). Albert admits the fact, but when, in Justice D'Wolf's Court yesterday afternoon, he signified his willingness to marry the girl "but he should not live with her," Sophia declined, and the Justice fixed his bail at $1,000. He went to jail.

The Treasurer of St. Luke's Free Hospital acknowledges the receipt of the following donations during May: St. James Church, $269; Calvary Church, $11.25; J. G. Stephens & Brother, $5.56; Unity Church, $162.81; Grace Church, $436.91; E. S. Stickney, $25; Mrs. L. E. Day, $25; J. B. Rice, $30; John Brener, $50; collection on 'Change by Messrs. Fairbanks and Dwight, $590; Trinity Church, $45; St. John's Church, $3; Cathedral, $5: "An Indel," $10.

The Chicago Cricket Club held a meeting last evening at the Dore Building, corner of State and Madison streets, Dr. E. J. Ogden in the chair. The Secretary stated that the Club at present consisted of forty-five active members. The Treasurer submitted his report, which showed a small balance in the Treasury. After a short debate it was decided to lease the ground in front of that of the White Stocking Park. It was also decided to practice regularly every Tuesday and Friday at 4 o'clock p. m.

Ex-Ald. Cannon and John S. Mullins, the latter somewhat known in connection with local politics, had a bit of a row yesterday afternoon about 2 o'clock, at the corner of Clark and Adams streets. The trouble grew out of a political quarrel which had its origin in a ward meeting, and was brought to a focus by Cannon summarily knocking Mullins down. The fight ended with that, and the large crowd which gathered were not treated to any further pugilistic display. The unpaid minions of the law did not show up on the occasion, and the combatants walked off, Cannon being cock-of-the-walk to the chagrin of his larger and heavier antagonist.

The Mayoralty question comes up before Justice Summerfield in a new shape to-day. Some two weeks ago a bet was made between Fred Grimm, of the *Staats-Zeitung*, and Huntley, of The Tribune, whereby if Colvin was sustained, Huntley agreed to wheel Grimm in a barrow from the Court-House square to the City-Hall and return; while if Colvin were not sustained, Grimm was to wheel Huntley over the same course. Kirchhoff was appointed referee, and yesterday decided in favor of Grimm. Huntley immediately applied for a writ of quo warranto to know by what authority Grimm demanded an unnecessary catering to his characteristics in a dead-head ride, and the argument will be heard to-day at 4 o'clock in Summerfield's Court at the Armory. Mr. Grimm has employed the Hon. W. W. O'Brien, and Mr. Huntley has engaged the Hon. E. A. Storrs and the Hon. Leonard Swett. The case will bring up the whole question, and it is to be hoped that integrity will prevail over avoirdupois.

THE CITY'S CREDIT.

ALD. PEARSONS' EXPERIENCE IN NEW YORK.

Ald. Pearsons returned yesterday from a visit to the East, which he had made with no other purpose than to inquire after the city's credit, and especially to meet persons holding the much-talked-of certificates. A reporter waited upon him after the adjournment of the Council last evening, and elicited from him the following statement: He had met individuals holding nearly $1,000,000 of the city certificates due on the 1st inst., and had had a pleasant time. The question of the legality of the certificates had not been mentioned in his interviews, neither had the question of who was or would be city officers. He found all holders accepting the situation, and understanding the duplex condition of the City Government, all of whom were ready to stand by Chicago in its distress, and to further come to its financial relief as soon as its Mayoralty fight was at an end. He had been asked but two questions: First, whether there were any politics in the composition of the new Council; and second, whether the Council really meant reform or not. To the first he had replied that the Council was composed of all parties, there being no politics whatever in its make-up, which inspired confidence. He further told them that the Council was in earnest in the work of retrenchment, and proposed to cut down the running expenses of the city about $1,500,000 per year, and hoped in two years to be able to wipe out all of the city certificates. They had heard that the Council meant reform, and if it succeeded as he had indicated, he was assured that Chicago would have no further trouble, and that other cities would adopt it as a model. To the second question he replied that the new Council meant reform in every sense of the word, and this brought them to speak of the resolutions recently adopted bearing on the city certificates, which appeared to meet hearty approval. He met but one man during his visit who was particularly anxious to realize on his certificates, and he held but $25,000. To him Ald. Pearsons said, "Give me a few days to get home, and I will see that your certificates are taken up." The proposition was responded to by the gentleman crowding his certificates into his pocket and remarking that he guessed he would hold them until the 1st of September.

The Alderman was delighted with his visit, and says he returned home with a better opinion of Chicago than he ever had before. He met nothing but kindness, and heard nothing of Chicago but expressions of confidence and esteem, based largely upon the well-known enterprise and industry of its business men.

THE COURTS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Charles C. Holton, Receiver of the defunct Mutual Life Insurance Company of Chicago, filed a petition yesterday in the Circuit Court, setting out that he holds, as such Receiver, five United States 5-20 bonds for $1,000 each; six consolidation bonds of the State of Missouri, of the issue of Jan. 1, 1868, numbered 1,519, 2,314, 3,107, 3,727, 3,745, and 3,746, for $1,000 each; two Pacific Railroad State bonds, 30-year bonds issued by the State of Missouri, numbered 4,806 and 6,337, for $1,000 each; also, two Pacific Railroad State bonds, 20-year bonds issued by the same State, numbered 443 and 444, for $1,000 each; also, two North Missouri Railroad bonds, numbered 3,204 and 3,328 for $1,000 each; one St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad bond, numbered 904, for $1,000; and one Missouri State bond, No. 415, for $1,000. All these bonds are salable at a premium, though some of them are not known in the Chicago market, and as the Receiver is in want of money for meeting expenses and paying a dividend, and has also received an advantageous offer, he asks to be allowed to sell them. The following is the offer he has received:

	Per cent prem.
For the 6 Missouri Consolidated bonds	5
For the 2 Pacific Railroad State bonds, 30 years	5
For the 2 Pacific Railroad State bonds, 20 years	1¼
For the 1 Missouri State (old bonds)	2½
For the 1 Iron Mountain Railroad bond	1½
For the 2 North Missouri Railroad bonds	4½

An order was accordingly entered authorizing the Receiver to sell the bonds at their known or quoted market value, but in no case at less than par, the usual brokerage being allowed.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A second dividend meeting of the creditors of William M. Mayo was held yesterday, and a dividend of 2 per cent declared.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Cyrus N. Pratt, and Moses Strauss was elected Assignee of Edward H. Wilson.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Louis Michalowsky.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Culbertson, Blair & Co. began a suit for $3,500 against Samuel Coffman.

Henry Willson commenced an action in trespass against Frank McCullough, Harry O. Willson, and George Sherwood, laying damages at $10,000.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary—504 to 507, 509 to 514, 516 to 521, and 523 to 526, inclusive.

Judge Jameson—135, 136, 138 to 141, 143, 144, 146 to 152, and 154 to 158, inclusive, of calendar No. 2.

Judge Rogers—678 to 690, inclusive.

Judge Booth—516, 521 to 540, inclusive, except 525 and 527.

Judge McAllister—Set case 2,730, Dugan vs. Illinois Central Railroad Company, and 445 to 450, inclusive, of Judge Booth's calendar.

Judge Farwell—Set case 90, Lamb vs. Blackstone.

Judge Williams—Arguments in Riverside Improvement cases.

JUDGMENTS.

Superior Court—Confessions—J. V. Ayer vs. Chicago Plate & Bar Mill Company, $34,636.—H. W. Bishop vs. Henry S. Jeffrey, $835.39.

Judge Gary—S. M. Hodges et al. vs. Walter S. Ellis, $118.10.—A. M. Miller vs. Fayette L. Simons and Eben F. Runyan, $831.04.—Bank of Montreal vs. Soloman McKichan and Hugh McDougall, $8,489.90.

Circuit Court—Confessions—The Commercial National Bank of Chicago vs. John S. Swarthy, $164.42.—Mrs. B. W. Kimball vs. Julia F. Chapin, $930.

Judge Rogers—M. P. Peters vs. Carter Smith and Emanuel Paints.

Judge Booth—Valentine Kopf vs. Haverius Ortel, $12.25.

Judge McAllister—N. R. Douglass vs. Henry Rautman, $27.88.—P. Emmel et al. vs. J. W. Schmidt, $120.—Maria E. Mills vs. Robert Manheimer, $15.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

KIMBERLY RESIGNS.

The County Board met yesterday, all the members present.

The semi-annual reports of the county officials were received and referred to appropriate committees. The totals are as follows:

Recorder's office—Receipts, $33,348.90; expenses, $26,585.95. Clerk of Superior Court—Receipts, $20,974.70; expenditures, $10,271.66. Balance, $10,703.74. Clerk Circuit Court—Receipts, $17,593.95; expenses, $10,031.45. Balance, $7,562.45. County Treasurer—Receipts, including balance on hand, $12,354.49; disbursements, $4,167.06. L. C. Huck, as ex-officio Collector—Receipts, including balance on hand, $24,922.42; disbursements on commission account, $24,008.72; receipts on the same account, $5,219.90; disbursements on cost account, $1,040.40.

In regard to the Collector's Department, Mr. Huck explained that the commission allowed for the collection of taxes were taken from each kind of tax and assessment upon settlement with the State Auditor and the local officers for the respective taxes to which they were entitled. But, as a settlement was not made until after the close of the tax sale, the earnings during the first half of the fiscal year were light, as reported.

The Clerk read the resignation of Kimberly, Warden of the County Poor-House and Insane Asylum, to take effect June 10. Commissioner Schmidt moved the acceptance, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Commissioner Schmidt moved that Deputy-Warden John Walsh be appointed Warden until the vacancy was filled.

Commissioner Busse moved, as an amendment, that an election be held Monday at 3 p. m.

The motion of Commissioner Schmidt was carried.

The motion of Commissioner Busse was also carried.

A number of bills were referred.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the pay-roll of the extra and regular men in the County Clerk's office during May, reported $3,185.56 due, and the report was concurred in.

The Committees reported a number of bills, which were ordered paid.

Adjourned until Thursday at 2 p. m.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE NEXT GRAND JURY.

Yesterday was the first day of the June Term of the Criminal Court. Among other things to be done was the impaneling of the Grand Jury. There had been some question about the legality of serving the regular venire, but, notwithstanding this, the attendance of those who had been summoned was prompt. Nine of those who had appeared, however, were excused, the reason not being stated, but their respective "phiz's" must be accepted as the reason in the absence of anything else. Those accepted were George Besold, 566 North Wells street; Peter Leddy, 1554 Wentworth avenue; Timothy Kennedy, 978 State street; W. A. Armstrong, 346 West Van Buren street; D. W. Clark, Jr., 164 South Clark street; George W. Hall, 186 Sedgwick street; P. R. Downey, no address; J. M. Terwilliger, 187 Washington street; P. M. Donnellan, 581 Hubbard street; W. H. Miller, 499 West Adams street; James Fitzsimmons, 490 Thirty-first street; Smith McCleery, West Fourteenth street; Henry B. Evans, 421 Cottage Grove avenue; Justus Weber, Bremen. Those rejected were James Turney, Peter Dox, Edward Tuerston, C. A. Taylor, John Jones, Isaac Hatch, O. A. Willard, George Atzel, and E. W. Beach. Among those excused were four who had been on the jury within a year, and others in whom the Court had a limited confidence. The Sheriff will complete the venire in the next few days, and the jury will be formally impaneled Thursday, though it will have little work to do, unless it takes up the examination into official crookedness.

PERIOLAT'S BONDSMEN.

Late Saturday evening it was very uncertain whether Periolat, the indicted, was in the city or not. Several shared in the solicitude about his whereabouts, among others his bondsmen. Yesterday all doubt of his presence in the city was removed by his appearance at the Criminal Court to readjust his bond. He brought with him his very particular friend and peer, Ald. White, who he had arranged should take the place of Multog. The Court was inclined to make haste slowly in the matter, and sent Mr. Periolat to look after his other bondsmen, and get their consent to the change. About 2 o'clock he turned up again, and, having seen Multog in the meantime, the bond was allowed to remain unchanged. His other bondsmen were not a little uneasy lest he should leave the city in haste, and only consented to remain on his bond after satisfying themselves by an examination of the records that the report that all of his property was in his wife's name was untrue. Kimberly also came into Court during the day and offered new bail, in the person of his sister and mother, which was accepted.

NEWS NOTES.

Sheriff Agnew returned from a fishing expedition yesterday, just in time to convey a number of his boarders to Joliet Thursday.

N. S. Wilson, Police Magistrate, Town of Cicero, yesterday sent in his resignation. His successor will be elected in due season.

The County Clerk yesterday received the commission of Isaac B. Edgarton as Justice of the Peace of the Town of Palatine, and delivered the same.

The West Chicago Railway Company yesterday handed the County Collector $20,000, and the South Side Company paid $18,000, being their respective dues for personal taxes.

From the Town of Palos reports are received again that the meadows are overflowed. The property-holders protest against paying their taxes under the circumstances, and the Feeder difficulty is beginning to assume a serious character.

The Committee on Public Charities of the County Board will visit the Insane Asylum to-day with the view of taking steps to relieve Kimberly. If the visit had been made before Kimberly was forced to stuff the $100 bill into McCaffrey's pocket to secure his vote, Kimberly would have been better off.

Yesterday was quasi-criminal case day in the Criminal Court. Some 200 cases were called. Among others were forty-five Sunday-ordinance cases of 1873, which were dismissed on the representation that in many of the cases the fines had been paid, and in the others that the law had been changed, etc. Such cases as were not dismissed were fixed for trial for the next few days.

Van Syckel, the straw-bail attorney, and Abbott and Reed, his dear friends, all in jail, failed yesterday to get bonds. They were visited by their friends, but no one seemed able to afford them any relief. If Van Syckel had the money he would doubtless advance $2,500 to enable him to resume his visits to the police stations in search of victims, but, inasmuch as he has not such an amount, and no friend who has, his case looks a little desperate.

The applicants for Kimberly's position as Warden of the Insane Asylum are numerous. Among others are Pat Rafferty, T. M. Halpin, Stephen Keough, and a dozen others. Kimberly's resignation takes effect Saturday, and his successor must be elected Thursday. Who it will be remains to be seen, but the will of the "Ring" is that the present Assistant Warden should be promoted, in view of the fact that he would best serve the purposes of the robbers of the paupers and insane.

The County Building is lined with samples of supplies forwarded by parties anxious to get contracts with the county. Strange to say Periolat has no samples, but Mike McDonald takes his place. He exhibits several flasks of sour-mash, and if he does not get the contract for supplying milk-punches to the poor and insane it will not be on account of the quality of his goods. Those who have tested his samples, and they are numerous, say that he is ahead. The samples, however, are liable to be consumed at any moment, and to secure proper consideration for his proposal it has been suggested that his samples be immediately duplicated.

QUEER.

HOW A POSTPONEMENT WAS SECURED.

The Twentieth Ward election fraud case, which was to have commenced in Joliet yesterday morning, before Judge McRoberts, on a change of venue from this county, was again postponed until July 10 next, under the guise, it is alleged, of a trick of O'Brien, counsel for defendants, which shows him up in a most disreputable light if reports be true, and the evidence against him is strong in the premises. The defendants in the case are a portion of the Hatch House repeater-gang, including Frank E. Johnson, a bar-tender at the Hatch House; Pat Shields, general bummer and pot-house politician; and Mickey A. Crowley, another disreputable character. These worthies had retained for their counsel W. W. O'Brien and A. S. Trude. It will be remembered that, through a trick, a scoundrel named F. A. Remington was put upon the jury which had previously tried the case, and that it is supposed, for a consideration, he agreed to "hang out," and thus prevented a verdict,—eleven honest men being in favor of a conviction. Yesterday a portion of the prosecution and the defendants went down. Upon the opening of the Court, W. W. O'Brien moved for a continuance on the grounds that he had received a telegram from Dr. Dunn and another from O'Brien's partner, Barge, that his (O'Brien's) wife was dangerously ill, and was needed at home. By a previous arrangement, Trude had stayed in the city, and O'Brien stated that he had not been retained in the case, and thus got his postponement carried, after having made an affidavit to these facts. O'Brien and ex-Ald. Corcoran are the bondsmen for the three ballot-box stuffers, and Trude personally stated to a Tribune reporter on Friday last that the bonds in the case were to be forfeited, which O'Brien says is a lie. As O'Brien's wife was reported so very ill, it seems a little strange that he had time to wait for the 3:15 p. m. train before he came home, when he could have gotten back several hours earlier, and in company with Ald. Corcoran took a look over the future quarters of his clients, popularly known as the Penitentiary, where he had a long talk with his old client, Hank Davis, the murderer of Whyland.

It further turns out that George W. Bittinger and another gentleman yesterday afternoon separately called upon Mrs. O'Brien, and found her as well as usual, barring her disease of asthma, which always troubles her more or less. She was well enough to be able to be at her basement window sewing, and she personally came to the door and answered the calls of the gentlemen. In an interview with Dr. Dunn, that gentleman stated that he was not the regular physician of Mrs. O'Brien, but had written the dispatch at her request, the call for his services having been left at a drug store. He had never seen Mrs. O'Brien before. Mrs. O'Brien had the asthma, and he had so telegraphed to her husband, and that she was in bed. While the reporter and the Doctor were in conversation, Mr. O'Brien and Tom Foley came up, and the former called Dr. Dunn to one side, and told him he had received his dispatch at 10 o'clock that morning, yet at that time the Doctor was at the house, so these little matters do not tally. O'Brien further stated that the parties who had inquired after his wife's health did not see Mrs. O'Brien, but her servant. At 9:30 last evening O'Brien called upon his wife, probably for the first time since morning. These are the facts as stated to a Tribune reporter, and they may be susceptible of an explanation.

CITY-HALL.

A LIVELY TIME THERE YESTERDAY.

The City-Hall headquarters presented an unusually lively appearance yesterday morning. The decision had called out the vast horde of idlers and runners for news, however slight, and the halls of the building and the sidewalks surrounding were crowded with a motley throng. Lawyers, bankers, merchants, loafers, and bummers were gathered in promiscuous confusion. Many of them came really interested. The majority came "for fun." One would imagine that another South Town election was going on. The successful contestant's friends, or those who would be called friends, were there, earnestly advocating the cause of their acknowledged Chief-Executive, and spouting his praises in most glowing terms. Joe Forrest's beaming face revealed his thoughts, and John Colvin stood thoughtfully by. Mike Evans was there with his "by dang," Ed Phillips' black face, and Dave Thornton's milk-snake eyes and velvet-trimmed coat were very conspicuous. For hours the crowd hung around, and all through the day an unusual number of persons remained to speculate on the change in the administration. The man who was re-elected by the Courts was the centre of attraction, and his friends rallied to his side.

Where once was the sign in large black letters on a pasteboard card, "Mayor's Office," there was nothing. In the City Clerk's private room was nothing but Aldermen. Mr. Hoyne was not there, nor did he appear during the day. His sense of right kept him from intrusion. The hand of a vandal tore the sign from the door, and the air of long ago settled down on Col. John Moody and his assistants.

Around about were the jubilant ones who regard Mr. Hoyne's defeat as Colvin's victory, while the more thoughtful regard the "victory" as a death-stroke to Colvin's oft-repeated claim to the Mayoralty till April, 1877.

Those whom Mr. Hoyne's desire for economy led him to remove, were glad to have a chance to say that he had been too much in a hurry, when he was not sure that he was the Mayor, and that he had acted foolishly. They prophesied, in case Mr. Hoyne and Colvin should run for the office, a majority for Colvin of some 15,000 votes.

OGDEN AVENUE RAILWAY.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys for the West Division, met yesterday afternoon and discussed an amendment asked by the West Division Horse-Railway Company to a franchise recently granted to them to lay a track on Ogden avenue from Madison street to Western avenue. The amendment provides that the city shall, in case at the expiration of the franchise it be not renewed, purchase all the old traps,—horses, cars, harnesses and tracks that the Company may have on hand. The Hon. J. Russell Jones represented the Company, and explained that the amendment was desired merely to protect the Company, who did not wish to lay out $100,000, which the track, barns, etc., would cost, when nothing would be made on the line, at least for several years, and at the end of the time have no surety that the franchise would not be renewed, leaving the track and a barn which was to be built, on their hands useless. The other franchises, he stated, had the provision, and the Company greatly desired it in this case. The amendment was met by opposition on the part of the Aldermen, who think it an unnecessary provision. Action thereon was deferred to another meeting, and the Committee then considered some petitions for

PAVING WEST POLK STREET.

It seems that two men are anxious for the job, and one is J. V. McAdams, and the other J. B. Smith. It appeared that each one had circulated a petition among the residents of the street, and each one had received the signatures of seven-eights of the residents. Smith had got his petition before a Committee of the old Council first, and it had been approved and recommended to the Council, although many residents had said that they had not signed his (Smith's) petition, and desired that the work be given to McAdams. In fact, they pronounced the signatures that Smith had on his roll as forgeries, and showed that names were there of abundance of men who did not own a foot of ground on the street. The Smith petition was set down by the Committee yesterday afternoon as "crooked," and some of the Aldermen present said that its passing the old Council Committee was a "job." Ald. Lawler, Beidler, and Throop so agreed, and said that it did not look well for Ryan, White, and others of that old Committee. Ald. Lawler, in particular, denounced it as a job, and thought that a thorough examination would be beneficial. Mr. Smith and a man who assisted him to obtain signatures were present, but offered no explanation. The petitions were finally referred to the Board of Public Works, and the meeting adjourned.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON STREETS AND ALLEYS

for the three divisions of the city, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office to consider the resolution introduced in the Council by Ald. Throop providing for a suspension of street-cleaning, and for steps to economize in expenditures in that direction. Considerable time was spent in discussion, and Commissioners Prindiville and Thompson, of the Board of Public Works, were called in to give their views. As relates to economy, the Commissioners agreed that machinery was the quickest and cheapest means of cleaning, but that there was very little way of reducing expense, except by cleaning less surface. The appropriation for the purpose was so small that the streets would have to go partly uncleaned all the time or entirely uncleaned after about Sept. 1. There was but little being done at the present time. One of the members of the Committee proposed that each ward be cleaned by separate contracts, and that one of the Aldermen of the ward be made Superintendent of the work. This was regarded as likely to be more expensive. Much further discussion followed, and a Sub-Committee, consisting of Ald. Throop and Rawleigh, of the West Side, Ald. Boser and Lengacher, of the North Side, and Ald. Sheridan and Ballard, of the South Side, was appointed to investigate and report at some future time to the Joint Committee. The Sub-Committee will hold a meeting on Wednesday, at 3 p. m., in the City Clerk's office.

THE BRIDEWELL PRISONERS.

Considerable question was raised by interested persons as to whether the release of the Bridewell prisoners was legal or illegal, leaving the question of the Mayoralty aside. "Suppose Hoyne was the Mayor. Did he have any authority to do that act?" wrs repeatedly asked. One side claims that no ordinance was ever passed by the Council compelling the prisoners in the Bridewell to do any work, and that consequently they could not be allowed $2 per day for work they were not compelled to do. Others claim that the "Act of Incorporation" distinctly provides that the rate shall be $2 a day for all work done, and the fact that work was done, even were it done by custom, would hold good. The subject attracted much thought and a consequent diversity of opinion. The section of the act relating to the question states that the Council shall provide by ordinance for the classes of work suitable for the prisoners, and that the fines shall be worked out at the rate of $2 a day. Mayor Colvin says that he is disposed to let the matter alone at least for the present. The recapture of those released is considered as impossible.

CITY MARSHAL GOODELL

was approached by a Tribune reporter and gave his views that showed the intense degree of satisfaction that pervaded his inward man. In regard to the decision he was pleased, but had nothing particular to say on the subject of his removal except that of course Mr. Hoyne's actions, and he might say all of them, were good for nothing, nor could the office of City Marshal be abolished until the end of the present fiscal year. The Council might remove the occupant and save the salary, but the office could not be abolished.

ITEMS.

Water-rents yesterday were $3,583.

The Board of Public Works issued an estimate for $7,324 yesterday to James Kincaid for work on the Milwaukee avenue viaduct.

City-Attorney Tuthill has again proved himself worthy of his office and of the confidence placed in him by the people in the late election, by winning the suit of Healey vs. The City, which was concluded yesterday. The amount involved was $5,000.

The Hon. Elliott Anthony, he who has never accepted the office of Corporation Counsel tendered to him by Mr. Hoyne, was around the building during the afternoon. He of course lays no claim to the office, even if he desired it, under the present circumstances. Mayor Colvin says that the name of John Woodbridge is still before the Council for confirmation.

LOCAL LETTERS.

A CARD FROM JOSEPH HOGAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, June 5.—My attention has been called to an editorial in Sunday's edition of The Tribune in which you refer, among other matters, to my so-called contract for plumbing work on the east wing of the old Court-House. Had an "old citizen," from whom it is claimed the information bearing on the case was derived, confined his "assertions" to facts, I would not now claim valuable space in your journal to pronounce that fossilized individual either a reckless asserter or a wilful falsifier. And in this connection I may state, it appears to me somewhat singular that The Tribune would give space in its editorial columns to mere *assertions* when the *facts* are so easily attainable. That contracts for plumbing work on the east wing of the building were awarded to other, and not to me, as asserted, are well-known facts. It is also well-known to every practical man in the City of Chicago, who has a knowledge of such work, that the party to whom was awarded the "lion's share" of the plumbing and gas-fitting work on the east wing, secured his contract at such ruinously low figures as to preclude the possibility of its successful completion by him. Without going into details of vexatious delays and expenses saddled upon the county from this oversight in placing the work in the hands of incompetents, I may briefly state that the work was abandoned by the contractor, and I was employed to complete it. In addition to this work, the plumbing and gas-fitting on the east half of the old Court-House was completed by me. I also supplied gas-fixtures for the same, under contract, at an advance of 5 per cent over wholesale prices. Now, Mr. Editor, it may be an important item of news to "An Old Citizen," and others interested, to learn that for this entire work of plumbing, gas-fitting, and gas-fixtures, on the east wing and east half of the old Court-House, I received the sum of $20,398.57, as the books in possession of the County Clerk will show. Respectfully, JOSEPH HOGAN.

THAT CORNED-BEEF MATTER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chicago, June 5.—In your issue of Sunday last, you published an article on the dangers of eating pressed corned beef, in which my name figures largely. The article does me injustice and injury; therefore, I feel justified in asking that you give this place in the same columns. To my patrons and the public I owe a statement of the facts, which were grossly misstated in the article in question. Ever since I have been engaged in putting up for sale pressed corned beef I have so far as was possible had a personal supervision over the purchase of stock and its preparation, and if any meats going from my place have been found unwholesome I am at present utterly unable to give any explanation of the cause, and can only say that my best judgment has at all times been used in the purchase of meats, and the utmost care in its preparation. The Tribune sage "by looking close" discovered in the centre of a roll which looked healthy and natural, and smelled fresh, a speck much the color of verdigris, produced by boiling in a copper kettle. The Tribune sage by inquiring at my place of business could readily have satisfied himself that this was not the case, as copper-kettles have never been used in my business. But it is to that portion of the article wherein is said, "It is said of Smith (but no credence can be attached to the story) that he has recently bought diseased cattle because they were cheap, and that he has killed them and corned the beef, and placed it in pressed packages," that I most wish to reply. This is utterly and unqualifiedly false, as the sage could easily have learned if he had used a little of his wisdom in inquiring into my business, instead of listening to the stories of my enemies and rivals in business. It is false in that, first, I do not kill any cattle, but buy dressed cattle on the market; secondly, I have never purchased a pound of diseased or cheap beef during all the time I have been in business. I have universally purchased only the best, as I can establish by the following firms, with whom I have mainly dealt: Britton & Goth, Sweeny & Co., Joel Ellis, and Dennis O'Connor. No one can regret more than myself that unwholesome meat should have gone from my place of business, but that it occurred through any carelessness of mine in its preparation is certainly not true, and that it occurred through the use of diseased or cheap meat is likewise untrue. I shall leave no stone unturned in my effort to learn the cause, which I hope soon to be able to do. Yours truly, GEORGE W. SMITH.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The members of "E" Company, First Regiment, are ordered to meet at the Armory to-night at 8 o'clock for drill and important business.

The anniversary exercises of Ward's Academy, consisting of examinations, declamations, music, etc., commence this morning and close Friday.

The Board of Councilors of the Hospital for Women and Childen will hold their regular monthly meeting at the Sherman House at 2:30 to-day.

A few tickets for the lecture of D. L. Moody to-night, on "Daniel in Babylon," yet remain, and can be had by calling at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 150 Madison street.

The Rev. Davit N. Vandeveer will be installed pastor of the Union Park Congregational Church this evening. Sermon by the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, of Plymouth Church.

The Chicago Mechanics' Institute, at No. 65 Washington street, will hold their regular monthly meeting at 8 this evening; there will be at the same time a meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Fox River Baptist Association will hold its next annual meeting with the Highland Park Baptist Church to-day at 2 o'clock. Trains leave the city as follows: 7:30, 10:00, 11:30 a. m., and 4:10, 5:00, 5:30, and 6:20 p. m.

The Chicago Young People's Temperance Union give another of their free popular entertainments this evening at 8 o'clock at the lecture-room of the First Methodist Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets. An address and good music may be expected.

The leaders of the Farwell Hall temperance, prayer, and experience meetings for this week are the following: Tuesday, Mrs. O. B. Schuyler; Wednesday, Mrs. C. H. Case; Thursday, Mrs. A. P. Kelley; Friday, Mrs. Luella Hagans; Saturday, Miss Lucia P. Kimball.

There will be an entertainment this evening at Trinity M. E. Church, on Indiana avenue, near Twenty-fourth street. There will be ventriloquism by C. Dale Armstrong, recitals by Mr. Ewing and Miss Jackson, performances on the zither by Mr. Ettlinger, and on the harmonica by Mr. Overman, and strawberries, ice-cream, etc., by the ladies of the church.

The reception at the Foundling's Home takes place to-day from 11 a. m. till 10 p. m. The ladies of the Union Aid Society have made every arrangement to have this one of the most enjoyable receptions of the season. The ladies will serve ices, strawberries and cream, and cake to visitors. In the evening there will be fine vocal and instrumental music. All friends of the Home are most cordially invited to be present.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

At the first open air concerts of the season given in the South Parks Saturday, several peculiar looking vehicles were noticed. These are the park phaetons, a new attraction recently placed upon the grounds by the South Park Commissioners. They are commodious vehicles, capable of seating about eighteen or twenty passengers, the seats being placed so that one may ride backward, forward, or sideways, and are well-equipped and drawn by speedy gray horses. It is the intention of the Commissioners to establish a line of them which shall connect with the street-cars at City Limits, and with trains at Oakland and Fairview (also other places as yet undecided,) conveying visitors through the parks from one point of interest to another, and returning. Similar systems are already in vogue in Prospect Park, Brooklyn; Fairmount, Philadelphia; and the New York Central Park. The fare will be about the same as in the above-mentioned parks.

The Chicago Barge Club made its first visit of the season last Friday, and was followed next day by the "Farraguts."

The vacancy in the office of Captain of Hose Company No. 2, of the Fire Department, occasioned by the expiration of the term of office, will be refilled by vote of the members this evening. Capt. Bailey, its former incumbent, declines a second nomination. Several persons are talked of for the position, among whom may be mentioned Messrs. Madden, Woulhouse, and Murray. During the past year several important fires have occurred, in all of which the firemen have rendered efficient service, and succeeded in saving a considerable amount of property. It is very important that a thoroughly reliable man be chosen to fill the vacant office.

Friday night the Hyde Park Gas Company failed for the first time to furnish light for the village. The gas here averages better than that in Chicago.

Mr. Blaine, *Journal* correspondent of this place, left a day or two since for the Centennial.

Next Thursday evening a concert and literary entertainment will be given by Mr. William Stanley, of New York, assisted by Louis Taylor, of Chicago. Among the attractions will be the first song ever set to music in the English language.

MEDICATED BATHS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Urbana, Ill., June 3.—I wish, through The Tribune, to answer Mrs. Jordans Smythe's questions in the same paper a few days ago. I am about negotiating for the right to use the Medicated Vapor Baths in Urbana and Champaign. The baths are beneficial in almost all forms of disease, and will positively cure a great many without the use of any medicines. In cutaneous diseases, rheumatism, and female weaknesses, it stands without a rival, and ladies who covet a clear, smooth complexion can find no better cosmetic. I shall be happy to communicate with Mrs. Smythe, either personally or by letter. MRS. T. E. GOODWIN.

THE WINDSOR.

A visit to the Centennial would be incomplete without a sojourn at the Windsor Hotel, on Fifth avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, New York. The memory of the visit will be enhanced by the enjoyment of the high-toned pleasures provided by the competent officers. A dinner there is an event to be looked back to with an appetite. The gorgeous furniture, the splendid scenery, the tout-ensemble will cling to one for years. The best advertisement of this house are its guests who travel.

DO JUSTICE TO NATURE.

It is an ingratitude to Nature not to preserve and keep in splendid order a good set of teeth. Nothing can be easier. All that is needed is to brush them briskly night and morning with purifying Sozodont. It will make the mouth a perfumed palace.

IT IS WITH PLEASURE WE REMIND

wholesale buyers seeking desirable stocks of wall-paper, curtains, bedding, and kindred goods, of Hilger, Jenkins & Faxon's present location, 231 State street. They wholesale as well as retail.

RELIGIOUS.

Consultation with Mr. Moody About Revival Meetings.

He Is Undecided Whether to Begin Here or in Boston.

But Will Probably Start in This City About October First.

Reception to the Rev. Galusha Anderson, of the Second Baptist Church.

REVIVAL MEETINGS.

MR. MOODY WILL PROBABLY BEGIN THIS FALL.

Yesterday afternoon a conference of ministers, the Committee of Seventy, and Mr. Moody, was held in Lower Farwell Hall. Mr. Moody presided. The object of the meeting was to discuss the matter of retaining Mr. Moody in the city, and inaugurating a series of revival meetings in some great hall, to be conducted by Mr. Moody. The Rev. William Alvin Bartlett opened the proceedings with prayer, after which the hymn, "The tie that binds our hearts" was sung.

MR. MOODY

said that some months ago he had received a letter from the ministers of Chicago to come back here and labor. That letter had affected him, but upon his return from Europe his friends had urged him to work in New York and Philadelphia, and he thought the work was not thrown away there. He had been invited to go to Boston and work, and the question lay between Chicago and Boston. He loved Chicago dearly. If he commenced in Boston, it would be early in the fall. The excitement might then reach all over New England and then they would have better success after in Chicago. It might be best to commence the work in Chicago or Boston, but that was for the meetings to decide. He only wanted the ministers to give up other church evening meetings during a period of thirty days. It would not affect their Sunday services.

The Rev. Dr. Judkin said that he was favorably impressed with what Mr. Moody had said, and thought that every impulse could be thrown into one great meeting each evening.

WHEN?

The Rev. Dr. Mitchell wanted to know when Mr. Moody wanted to begin.

Mr. Moody said about the 1st of October.

Dr. Mitchell said that Mr. Moody was wanted to come to Chicago and labor.

Mr. Bartlett said that the sooner Mr. Moody came to Chicago, the better it would be. Chicago was spoiled, and it was time to begin now. There was no church in Chicago but what would be controlled by Mr. Moody and do as he wished during the meetings. He thought the meetings should commence early in the fall. There was no obstacle in the way, and Mr. Moody would have such an opportunity as he had never had anywhere else.

Elder V. A. Turpin said, on behalf of laymen, that they wanted Mr. Moody to commence as soon as possible, and that the

PRESBYTERIANS WOULD DO ALL THEY COULD

to sustain him.

The Rev. Mr. Davis said that the sooner Mr. Moody came the better, and he thought that the 1st of October was as good a time as any to commence the revival work.

Mr. Moody thought that the Presidential campaign might be in the way, and it might be best to wait until the campaign was over.

The Rev. Mr. Walker thought perhaps it might be best to wait until a little later in the fall, when they could procure the Exposition Building.

The Rev. Mr. Judkin said that while Chicago furnished few working Christian people, they were of that thoroughly imbued kind which would accomplish much good and assist Mr. Moody.

Mr. Moody said that he could not state when he would commence work in Chicago, if he began in Boston first. Probably the first of January next.

The Rev. William Parkhurst said that there never was a time when there was no excitement of some kind in Chicago—either political or otherwise. He thought they could fill any hall where Mr. Moody might preach, whether there was a political campaign or not. He thought the business men would take care of the business part and expenses. They

NEEDED MR. MOODY NOW,

to bring this city to Christ. He thought the meetings should not be postponed further than October.

Mr. Moody said that he was going to Boston to confer with the ministers, and he would telegraph whether he would first commence here or there within thirty days.

The Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the Providence Colored Paptist Church, made a brief address in behalf of at once commencing the work, in order that the Northwest might be reclaimed to Jesus Christ.

BISHOP CHENEY

said that he thought that the political campaign would not interfere with or militate against the meetings. He thought if they had God's spiritual influence with them there was no doubt of success. He only wanted to say for his Church that they were ready to give money, time, and prayers for the work.

The Rev. Mr. Kimball said that "Hope long deferred maketh the heart sick," and he was opposed to putting off the time. He wanted the work commenced early in the season—the sooner the better. It was best to begin early in the fall.

The Rev. Mr. Barrett, representing suburban churches, said that he was in favor of commencing the work early in the fall.

The Rev. Dr. Fallows spoke of the earnest work necessary in Chicago, just such work as God had given Mr. Moody the power to do—earnest work in Jesus Christ.

The Rev. Mr. Chappell and the Rev. Mr. Brobston spoke in a similar strain.

The Rev. Mr. Whitehead, of the North Side, moved that Messrs. Moody and Sankey be invited to come to Chicago as early in the fall as possible, or as soon as arrangements could be made for the meetings.

MR. J. V. FARWELL

said that they could get the Exposition Building about the 1st of November, and he thought it could be conveniently arranged for the purposes intended.

The motion of the Rev. Mr. Whitehead was then put, and unanimously carried. Mr. Whitehead stated that he thought they might commence the work in Farwell Hall about a month earlier.

Mr. Moody thought that they should have a large meeting hall.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin thought that they should get an immense hall, and, if it became necessary, to put up a building especially for the purpose, and not to wait until the 1st of November. He did not want Mr. Moody to go to Boston, but stay in Chicago, and work in the great Northwest.

Mr. Hallock spoke in favor of commencing the meetings during the time of the Exposition.

PREPARING THE WAY.

The Rev. Mr. Judkins offered the following:

Resolved, That from this time onward we will hold a special union meeting for prayer and union conference upon Monday of each week, looking for revival.

Elder Penfield thought that such a meeting should be appointed for every Monday at noon in that hall.

Mr. Moody thought it was a good preliminary work for the ministers to get together and pray.

Mr. H. G. Spafford thought that they should have just such a meeting in Farwell Hall to prepare for the work, the pastors taking places on the platform.

The Rev. Mr. Davis asked Mr. Moody to explain

HOW TO GO TO WORK.

Mr. Moody said that he thought the ministers could do a great deal of good if they could get hold of God in prayer. He thought it would be a good idea for the ministers to work every day, and on Monday meet at noon after their ministerial meetings.

The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst moved that a committee of one from each denomination to conduct and advertise the ministerial meetings, and to co-operate with the Executive Committee, be appointed. Carried.

The following committe was chosen: Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin; Baptist, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Everts; Episcopal, the Rev. Dr. Hopkins; Methodist, the Rev. Dr. Judkins; Central Church, Prof. Swing; Reformed Episcopal, Bishop Cheney; Lutheran, the Rev. Mr. Severinghaus; Christian, the Rev. Knowles Shaw.

Mr. Moody said that he was willing to go to work at once, but he thought he ought to have

A LITTLE TIME FOR MEDITATION,

as he has not had a chance to prepare new sermons.

The Rev. W. H. Daniels thought Mr. Moody's sermons seemed better by hearing them repeated. He had heard some of them three or four times, and they had always interested him. He thought that even their publication did not hurt their effect.

The Rev. Mr. Duffield thought that they should not be thrown off their balance by Mr. Moody's remarks. They should not deprive Mr. Moody of a brief communion with God, from selfish motives. They should allow Mr. Moody to do as Christ dictated to him to do.

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin thought it would be spreading the work too much if it was commenced this summer.

Mr. E. W. Blatchford said that he had been among the laymen, and all were in favor of commencing the work as soon as practicable. There were reasons in the suggestions which Mr. Moody had made, as he needed rest. He thought, however, that Mr. Moody should stay over another Sabbath.

The Rev. Mr. Caldwell offered the following:

Resolved, That in case Brother Moody should decide that he ought to begin his work in Boston in October, we desire him to return and immediately begin work here.

The resolution evoked a further discussion, after which Mr. Moody stated that it was well enough for them to speak about his continuing work and to say his old sermons were good enough. It was all well enough, but when he saw the audience looking over the newspapers while he was preaching to see if he was speaking according to the print, there was something which peculiarly stirred a man. It was well enough, but he had not looked up his books for five years, and he thought he needed a little time for meditation and to gather new thoughts. He was only a layman, and it was more difficult, besides, he had always five or six reporters after him, who were giving everything he said to the public, and he was compelled to get up at least one new sermon.

The Conference then adjourned.

RECEPTION.

THE REV. GALUSHA ANDERSON.

The reception exercises to the Rev. Galusha Anderson, D.D., pastor elect of the Second Baptist Church, was held last evening in the auditorium of that edifice in the presence of a large congregation. On the platform were the Revs. D. B. Cheney, W. W. Everts, W. J. Kermott, J. M. Whitehead, J. J. Irving, and Donnelly and Prof. Mitchell.

An organ voluntary was first on the programme, and was followed by an anthem from the choir. The Rev. W. J. Kermott read short selections appropriate to the occasion from the Old and New Testaments.

The Rev. Mr. Donnelly offered prayer, which was folowed by the singing of the 743 hymn, commencing "Happy the church, thou sacred place."

C. R. Blackall, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, read letters from the Revs. G. W. Northrup, W. W. Everts, W. W. Hague, E. J. Goodspeed, Smith and Thearl, expressing regret at their inability to attend the exercises, and predicting a brilliant future for the church under Dr. Anderson's ministrations, and congratulating both pastor and people.

"Our Denominational Interests in Chicago" was the subject of an address by the Rev. D. B. Cheney. He spoke of the necessity of unity and the importance of strengthening the church, and recommended as a measure to further that end, the formation of Laymen's Social Unions, similar to those in the East. He concluded by saying that the denominational interests of the Baptist Church demanded the best thought and work of its ablest councillors.

The Rev. J. J. Irving extended the hand of welcome to Dr. Anderson in a few well-chosen and earnest words.

The pastor-elect, in speaking on "The Pastor's Outlook," gave a sketch of his work in the ministry, from the time he entered it at Janesville, Wis., down to the present. He was pastor of the Second Church before the Rev. E. J. Goodspeed, and paid that gentleman a complimentary tribute for his services during a period of ten years. His physician had recommended his coming here on account of his wife's ill-health, and he had determined to come. The day previous had been his first Sunday here, and he had enjoyed it. He had come around nearly to the point whence he had started, and was glad once more to breathe the air of the Great Northwest. He trusted he should fill the place acceptably. An astute Tribune reporter, he said, had stated that he was a man in his fifties, and weighed 190 pounds. He was mistaken in both instances. There was nothing like going away from home to learn what kind of a man you are. He had heard that he was a sort of a dandified preacher, and not adapted to minister to poor people. He hoped to show, by his works, to the contrary.

The Rev. W. C. Richards read an original humorous poem, which elicited considerable merriment.

A hymn, written by C. R. Blackall, was sung by the choir, after a few remarks by Prof. Mitchell. The Rev. N. E. Wood closed the exercises with prayer, and the audience was then dismissed with the benediction, and afterwards enjoyed a social gathering in the lecture-room, where the new pastor was made better acquainted with his charge.

CHEAP, HEALTHFUL, NUTRITIOUS FOOD.

Use the Excellent Compressed Meats of Libby, McNeill & Libby, Put Up in Hermetically Sealed Cans—What a Tribune Representative Saw and Learned at Their Establishment.

The statement made of late in several of the papers that certain persons have been injured by eating pressed corned beef have led us to make the subject a matter of careful inquiry. The result of our investigation will be of great public benefit if it only succeeds in making people more cautious in what they buy and eat. Messrs. Libby, McNeill & Libby, of this city, a year or more ago, undertook the preparation of compressed, cooked corned beef, using therefor the finest selected quality of meats. Their beef at once became very popular, and an extensive sale for it sprung up all over the country, until the supply was hardly equal to the demand. Of course they found imitators. Various other parties undertook the preparation of corned beef of an inferior quality, prepared and put up by a much different process, in hopes of drawing off their trade. It is unfortunate that the good should suffer in public estimation with the bad, and, in order that justice may be done a deserving, widely-used, and very popular article of food, we make this statement voluntarily, that the compressed corned beef that has caused all this mischief is not that put up by Messrs. Libby, McNeill & Libby. The goods of this last-mentioned firm are put up in hermetically-sealed tin cans; those which have produced the evil complained of are wrapped in cloth and painted, and sometimes incased in tin-foil. Messrs. Libby, McNeill & Libby are among our most prominent and reputable packers. Their house has an excellent reputation. Last year over 40,000 beeves were slaughtered there—the very choicest cattle that are received in this great cattle mart. Besides using only the very best of beeves and the selected cuts for their widely celebrated compressed, cooked corned-beef, the utmost care and cleanliness is employed. A visit to their mammoth establishments both on State and Sixteenth streets by the writer yesterday showed every part thereof as neat and clean as a New England kitchen. In order to allay any fears that our friends throughout the country might have in regard to canned corned-beef, we will add that the great Cambridge (Mass.) chemist, Prof. E. N. Horsford, after a thorough and careful analysis of their meats, says:

"On opening the can, the aroma of cooked corned beef which exhaled was perfectly fresh and most grateful to the sense of smell. The appearance of the meat may be described as brilliant. I find it perfectly sweet, most acceptable to the palate, and unsurpassed by such plain corned beef as I am able to obtain in the market. The practical tests were entirely satisfactory. I have no hesitation, therefore, in pronouncing the sample perfectly sound; and, as I am perfectly familiar with the process of preparation pursued by the parties, I may add that I know of no reason why, in the ordinary work of their establishment, every sample of meat put up by them should not be invariably wholly sound and healthful."

The above testimony is simply unimpeachable, coming as it does from one of the highest authorities on the subject of wholesome food in the country. We shall continue to recommend to the favor of the public the excellent canned meats prepared by Messrs. Libby, McNeill & Libby.

MEDICINAL MALPRACTICE.

May Doctors Administer Horrible Poisons with Impunity?

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Iowa City, Iowa, June 5.—Some time ago a man residing in this city named Everard Palmer brought an action in one of the courts of Poweshiek County against Doctors Harris and Clark, of Grinnell, where Palmer formerly resided, for malpractice, laying his damages at $20,000. For some days past testimony in the form of depositions of Doctors Moon, Shrader, and Graham, of this city, have been taken on the part of plaintiff. The case involves this question, which is interesting to the medical profession: It appears that the wife of plaintiff had been affected for some time with some sort of nervous disease, and employed this firm of physicians to treat her. The doctors had been giving her lady-slipper for some time, but concluded to change to valerian, and made a mistake, as is claimed, and gave veratrum viride instead of the valerian. However, the plaintiff claims that aconite was given in an overdose, instead of the valerian. It is charged that only aconite could produce the effects on the patient that plaintiff claims was produced by the quantity taken. It is charged that the medicine, whether veratrum viride or aconite, produced an affection of the stomach and bowels and a swelling of the limbs which have become permanent and incurable. All this the defendants deny. The case will turn mainly on expert testimony, and attracts no little attention among the medical profession, as to what extent doctors are liable for malpractice in the administration of poisonous medicines.

MARRIAGES.

MAY—KILBOURN—Monday evening, June 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, 126 North Dearborn-st., by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Thomas J. May and Miss Carrie L. Kilbourn, both of this city. No cards.

DEATHS.

LINDER—At his residence, 801 Robey-st., on the morning of June 5th, Usher F. Linder, aged 66 years 2 months and 13 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Southern Illinois papers please copy.

BURGH—On the 5th inst., Henry M. Burgh, aged 15 years and 5 months.

Funeral at 2 o'clock from the house, 296 South Morgan-st., to-day. Friends of the family invited.

EDDY—June 4, of consumption, Jane A., daughter of N. H. and D. T. Eddy, aged 20 years. Funeral service at their residence, 711 Fulton-st., Tuesday, June 6, at 12 o'clock. Friends invited. Carriages to Rosehill.

☞ Greenfield and Springfield papers please notice.

BARRETT—At residence, 366½ Wabash-av., at 5 p. m. Monday, very suddenly, David P. Barrett, Esq., aged 42 years.

Remains to be taken East this evening.

SCHLATTER—At Brunswick, Ga., June 2, Frances C., wife of Col. Charles L. Schlatter, and sister of Mrs. Charles V. Kelley, of this city.

MEIDENBAUER—In this city, June 5, Amanda, youngest daughter of Sebalt and Maggie Meidenbauer, age 7 years; and on May 28, Sebalt Meidenbauer, aged 5 years 8 months and 7 days.

Funeral from 169 West Madison-st., to-day, June 6, at 1 o'clock p. m., to Rosehill by carriages.

ROBB—At Batavia, Ill., June 5, Mrs. Martha Temple Robb, wife of George A. Robb, deceased. Funeral services Wednesday next at 10 a. m., at the residence of Robert P. Lunt, Esq., Evanston, Ill.

WHITE—At his residence in this city, 686 Warren-av., Monday, June 5, Moore C. White.

Funeral from his residence Wednesday afternoon, June 7, at 2 o'clock, to Graceland Cemetery by carriage.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GRAND COUNCIL.

There will be a meeting of the Republican Grand Council, corner Lake and Clark streets, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

COOK COUNTY REPUBLICAN CLUB.

There will be a regular meeting of the Executive Committe of the Cook County Central Republican Club at Republican Headquarters, corner of Lake and Clark streets, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.
WILLIAM ALDRICH, President.

FIFTH WARD CLUB.

The Fifth Ward Republican Club will meet at the corner of Twenty-Sixth and Butler streets, at 8 o'clock to-night.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Tuesday, June 6, 1876.

Extensive Auction Trade Sale of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS!

Among the special features for our next regular sale we beg to note the following:

A large and well-assorted stock of Custom-Made

CLOTHING

in Men's and Boys' wear, the sizes, quality, and workmanship of which we guarantee first-class.

An extensive line of HATS and CAPS, including every variety of Men's and Boys' Fine Straw Hats in the Latest Styles. Fine Wool and Fur Hats, etc.

A new and complete line of TABLE CUTLERY, Pocket-Knives, Scissors, Shears, etc., and a fine display of Plated Goods in Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc. Also, Hardware, Saws, Hammers, etc.

Large line Linens, including Table-Cloths, Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Crash, etc.

A miscellaneous stock, comprising Fancy Cassimeres, Shirtings, Cottonades, Jeans, Kid Gloves in great variety, Hosiery, Gent's Neck Wear, Suspenders, Overalls, Overshirts, Dress Shirts, Underwear, Umbrellas, Lace Shawls, Ladies' Underwear, Aprons, etc.; Brushes, Belts, Wallets, Fans, Laces, Toilet Soaps, Extracts, Pins, etc.

A RETAILER'S STOCK,

slightly damaged, will also be closed.

Sale at 9:30 a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Carpets.

The attention of the Trade is invited to our Trade Sales of Carpets, held every Tuesday.

On Tuesday, June 6, we shall close out 76 Rolls Ingrains, Hemps, &c.

Sale at 1 o'clock p. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Extra Fine Display of

Boots, Shoes & Slippers

Will be made at our Auction Sale of Wednesday June 7, and the goods MUST GO.

G. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

On Thursday, June 8, at 9:30 o'clock, we shall offer extra inducements to purchasers in Parlor and Chamber Sets in every style, Book-Cases, Wardrobes, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and Wood-top Tables, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Springs, Rocking-Chairs, Hall Trees, What-Nots, Show-Cases, Parlor and Office Desks, Baby Carriages, Oilcloth Carpets, Refrigerators, Ice-Chests, etc. At 11 o'clock, Carrriages, Buggies, and Harnesses.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

GREAT CATALOGUE SALE OF $20,000 WORTH Of Unredeemed Pledges

Consisting of a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches, Double-Barreled Breech-Loading Guns, Revolvers, Opera and Field Glasses, Clocks, Diamond, Emerald, Sapphire, Cameo, and Coral Jewelry, Solid Gold Chains and Jewelry, Solid Sterling Silver and Plated Ware, &c., &c., the same having been deposited with Mr. A. Goldsmid, Pawnbroker, 99 East Madison-st., as collateral security, and will be sold at auction, to pay advances and charges, by WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., on TUESDAY, June 6, 1876, at 10 o'clock a. m.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Regular Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Parasols, Straw Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

THURSDAY MORNING, June 8, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF

Household Furniture, Carpets, CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

Also, 100 Black Walnut Centre-Tables. At salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., Saturday, June 10, 9:30 o'clock a. m.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

OIL PAINTINGS.

THE AUCTION SALES OF CHOICE OIL PAINTINGS,

84 and 86 Randolph-st.,

WILL BE CONTINUED

THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock.

Closing Sale at 2:30 p. m.

The Finest Collection. Choice Works of Art.

ELISON, POMEROY, & CO., Auctioneers.

Friday's Sale, June 9, at 9:30 a. m.,

An immense display

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE

And HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Elegant Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, a full line Moquet, Brussels, and Wool Carpets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Office and Library Desks, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, General Merchandise, &c., &c. The entire furniture private residence. Attend this sale for bargains. Only auction sale this week.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By S. N. FOWLER & CO.,
Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS AND DEALERS

We invite your special attention to our

WEDNESDAY'S SALE,

at our double warerooms, consisting of our usual lay out of new and second

FURNITURE,

Parlor Suits, Chamber, Library, Dining-room and

OFFICE FURNITURE.

At this sale we shall offer a large line of

SEWING MACHINES,

comprising all the best makers.

FIRST-CLASS SALOON AT AUCTION,

(Known as Dunning's), in Theater-Ct., rear of 148 State-st. Will be sold without reserve, on the premises, Wednesday, June 7, at 3 p. m.

S. N. FOWLER & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.

2,000 CASES OF BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, at 9:30 o'clock. Also 500 DOZEN COLORED SHOES.

No Reserve on Sample-Cases.

BABY CARRIAGES.

BABY CARRIAGES, 4 wheels, $4.50, worth $7, up to the finest made at $25. Send for Ill. Catalogue. EXPOSITION BAZAAR, 205 W. Madison-st., cor Green.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

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